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The Bombay Gazette

No. 12011 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S. S. Bokhara leaving on the 31st May, and during the south-west monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail Steamers WILL LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, MAZAGON, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
— ASSAM	3011	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	R. F. Briscoe	21st „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4 000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO.	5 000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	25th „
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 27, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 5th June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th „
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 28th, 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4.100 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 3rd 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA,' 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 6th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 1, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MERKA" will sail as above on FRIDAY, the 3rd June.

For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. (equivalent to Rs. 100 per SHARE declared at the Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 6th June 1887, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 25th May 1887.

FANS.

FANS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Plain White Satin Fans, 13, 14, 15 and 16 inches long, from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 17 each.

Plain Black Satin Fans, 14, 15 and 16 inches long, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18.

Light Coloured Fancy Fans, handsomely ornamented and painted, 14 inches long, from Rs. 15 to 29.

Dark Coloured Fancy Fans, handsomely painted, &c., &c., 14 inches long, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 45.

The New "Gauze" Fans, in a great variety of new designs, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 32.

Black Lace Fans, very pretty, 15 inches long, Rs. 13-8 each.

Black Crape Fans, suitable for Mourning, Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS.

THESE useful Ornaments comprise three Mirrors, which may be placed at any angle, enabling a Lady to see the back of her head with ease. A most useful article for the Dressing-room :—

			Rs.	
Size of each Mirror	7¼ by 5½	Rs.	18	0
Size	do.	6¾ by 7½	„	18	0
Size	do.	7½ by 7½	„	22	0
Size	do.	9 by 6½	„	32	0
Size	do.	10 by 7½	„	27	0
Size	do.	9½ by 9½	„	29	0
Size	do.	11 by 11	„	31	8
Size	do.	12½ by 10	„	39	0

Do. do. stand on the Table, or hang on the Wall at pleasure.

Size of each Mirror 6½ by 6½ ....Rs. 31 8

THE "DRAWING-ROOM" MIRROR, mounted in best quality Nickel Frames, and handsomely painted Satin Panels :—

Size of each Mirror		6½ by 6½	Rs.	27	0
Size	do.	6½ by 9	„	30	0
Size	do.	10 by 8	„	36	0
Size	do.	10 by 10	„	38	0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IVORY, BRUSHES AND COMBS.

Pair of LADIES' IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, complete in Morocco Leather Case, lined with Velvet.
At Rs. 38, Rs. 44, Rs. 54, Rs. 60.

GENT'S MILITARY IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

Pair of GENT'S MILITARY IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES, complete, in Solid Leather Case.
At Rs. 40, Rs. 42-8, Rs. 45.

IVORY DRESSING COMBS.
Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 10-8 each.

TAIL IVORY COMBS.
Rs. 5-4 each.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.
Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 8-8.

TAIL TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.
Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 4.

IVORY MEMO. TABLETS, consisting of six Ivory leaves, bound together, very handy for the pocket.
Rs. 5 each.

Arms, Crests and monograms engraved on Ivory, Silver, &c.
Estimates given.

TREACHER & Co, Limited.

DOUBLE DAMASK LINEN

TABLE CLOTHS.

We have now on hand a splendid stock, complete in every size, for dining from 4 to 24 persons.
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 60 each.

TABLE NAPKINS
TO MATCH.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 16-0, doz.
LARGE SIZE, Rs. 24-0, doz.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

		Rs.	a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1	0
Mixed Teas	„	0	12
Pekoe Souchong	„	0	10
Gunpowder	„	0	10
Souchong	„		

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 80 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWER'S ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

			Cash.	
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz.,	Rs.	28	0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	„	„	32	0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	„	„	36	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	„	„	61	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen.	6	0
Half-Bottles	„	4	0

SOLE AGENTS :

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"SUPERIOR"— **WATERPROOF** SEASON '87
RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— **CLOTHING.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable......... Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth. } from Rs. 24 0

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer.
Guzzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.

Dhotees.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
Cretonnes. }
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall, St.,
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop	Claw-set	Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do.	Gipsy	Rings „	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants	Claw-set	Rings „	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do.	Gipsy	Rings „	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone	Claw-set	Rings „	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do. do.	Gipsy	Rings „	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of is Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable,
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A MOST comfortable Hotel, I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, **PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.** Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	„	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	„	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	„	9	8
New Fawn do.	„	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	„	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	„	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	„	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	„	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE.

SATEEN DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs 40 and upwards.

ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and upwards.

FANCY FIGURED MUSLINS
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

INDIAN MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

CASHMERE DRESSES.
Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and upwards.

SILK AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 65, Rs. 80, Rs. 100 and upwards.

LADIES OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE
will be given by the Members of the
BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB,
under the distinguished patronage of
THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1887.

The performance will commence at nine o'clock precisely, with the
FARCE,
In one Act, Entitled,
"IN POSSESSION,"
BY MARTIN BECHER.
CHARACTERS.—

Mr. Rattleton Rorke............ Mr. W. J. Bray.
Simon Blobber (a man in possession).. „ R. Fletcher.
Mr. Weazel (a lawyer)............ „ E. Joyce.
Major Molpotherley .... „ T. Thomas.
Miss Piretta Platts (a lady's maid) .. Mrs. Chance.

Scene.—West End Chambers.
To be followed by the
COMIC DRAMA,
in two Acts, Entitled,
"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,"
BY THOMAS AND J. M. MORTON.
CHARACTERS.—

Sir Arthur Lassell............ Mr. W. Waite.
Jasper Plum .... „ T. W. Brumby.
Stephen Plum.................. „ W. Procter.
Frederick Plum................ „ A. J. Rushton.
Toby Twinkle .... „ G. F. Chance.
Harris .... „ L. H. Blomenstock.
Lady Leatherbridge .... Mrs. Henneg.
Lady Valeria Westonleigh ..... „ Chance.
Martha Gibbs.................. „ Thomas.
Guests, Factory Hands, Servants, &c.

ACT I.
Hall in Jasper Plum's House at Bristol.
A lapse of three months between the first and second Acts.
ACT II.
Drawing Room in Jasper Plum's House.

PRICES.

Boxes, Rs. 12; Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1 and Annas 8.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m., commencing at 9 p.m. punctually.
Carriages at 11-30 p.m.
Secure Seats early to prevent disappointment.
Plan of Theatre can be seen at Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., where seats can be secured.

THE CITY LINE s.s. CITY OF VENICE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 1 1887.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 215th Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, June 1 1887.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION (ADJOURNED on the 30th ultimo, for want of a quorum) will be held here, on THURSDAY, the 2nd instant at 3 p.m. and 3-5 p.m., respectively.

By order of the Chairman,
J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and
Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, June 1 1887.

JUBILEE
COOKERY BOOK.
PRICE Re. 1 0 0

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite Indian dishes, the directions being worded plainly and simply, so that the merest novice in the Art of Cookery may prepare the dishes.

Amongst many others will be found receipts for Making Xmas Portuguese sweets of all kinds, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, different kind of Hulwa, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutnies, Curries, etc.

Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT,
Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

NOTICE
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are WARNED of the BAD WEATHER which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and signals should receive immediate attention.

(Signed) MAURICE BEAN,
Captain I. M.
Bombay, May, 30 1887. Acting Port Officer.

TO BE LET (either entire or a portion), the Spacious and airy First Floor in Rampart Row, above Messrs. Hoar & Co. Apply to.
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, very Commodious and Airy OFFICES, with Spacious GODOWNS, in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings, Airy and Commodious. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper-storied BUNGALOW on Clare Road, Byculla, suitable either for a Parsee or European family Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS DADABHOY HORMUSJEE and RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY SETNA, the sole surviving Executors of the will of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, late of Bombay, who died on the 19th day of August 1878, and whose will was proved in the High Court of Bombay on the 20th day of January 1879, are about to finally wind up the Estate of the deceased and distribute the same. Notice is hereby given that any persons having any claims or demands upon or against the said Estate of Hajee Ismail Haji Hubib are hereby required to send in particulars of their debts to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned, their Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of June 1887. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 1st day of June 1887.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
SOLICITORS FOR THE SAID EXECUTORS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public that he has quite recently imported the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

WATER PROOF COATS FOR MONSOON.

Gent's Mackintosh Water Proof Cloaks	each Rs.	23 to 25
Do. Black, Brown and Grey Water-proof Coats	„ „	15 to 18
Do. Grey and Brown Cashmere do	„ „	15
Do. Olive Color Waterproof	„ „	18 to 20
Do. Slate Color Waterproof Coats, light in weight	„ „	9 to 10
White Water Proof Sheets with Warm Lining	„ „	8 to 12
Do. do. Cloth 56in. breadth, per yd.	„	4
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Turban Cover	each „	6-8
Gent's Tweed Ulsters	„ „	20 to 25
Do. Cashmere Suits	„ „	10 to 25
Do. Tweed Hats with Flaps	„ „	1-8 to 2
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits	„ „	20 to 25
Do. do. Serge Suits	„ „	15 to 25
Do. Best White Woolen Gauze Drawers	„ „	4 to 5
Do. do. do. do. Shirts	„ „	3-8 to 5
Do. do. Merino Socks	per doz. „	7 to 12
Red and White Blankets	pair „	6 to 24
Railway Rugs	each „	18 to 20
Ladies' Best white Handkerchiefs	per doz. „	1-8 to 3
Best White Linen Damask	yard „	1-8
Steel Trunks of Small and Large sizes	each „	10 to 16

BOOTS SHOES BOOTS
of D. S. & POLLAK & Co., Vienna, very durable, lasting, attractive and elegantly prepared at cheap prices.

Gent's Best Calf Leather Double Sole Lace and Elastic Monsoon Boots	per pair Rs.	8 to 10
Do. Do. Calf and kid leather lace, Elastic and open button boots	„ „	6-8 to 14
Do. Do. Patent leather lace and Elastic Shoes	„ „	5-8

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
29, Meadow street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, in Church Gate Street, a portion of the Ground-Floor, Rooms on the Second-Floor and piece of Vacant Ground. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY PAY MORE PRICE when Shroff Brothers offer the same articles at Lower Rates! Glassware, Crockery, Platedware, Cutlery, Majolica, Albums, Hand Bags, Tin Trunks, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED, a small, light second-hand VICTORIA in good order. State price to "PHLEGM," care of this office.

TO-DAY'S ICES.—Mangoe, Lemon, Raspberry and Vanilla; also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

THE Sale of Dr. Blaney's valuable artistic furniture, by "Wimbridge," Piano, Dresden Chinaware, &c., at Apollo Street, in the shop, lately occupied by Messrs. PEARSE & Co., TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The Scottish High School, Byculla, and the John Connon School, Fort, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June.—JOHN FORGAN, Joint Hony. Sec.

FOR SALE, DRESDEN and best PORCELAIN WREATHS and CROSSES for Children and Adults Graves, with Beaded Inscriptions. Monuments and Railings supplied on the shortest notice. Memorial Brasses made to order. P. HAMILTON & Co., Sculptors, Byculla.

THE CATHEDRAL BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 6th of June

---

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

THE only Cheapest and Best LEATHER WORKS. STEWART, LAWRIE and Co., Cawnpore.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a situation as NURSE to Children. References exchanged. Address "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara Press*, or at the Booksellers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIA, 9 Rs. per Dozen; Caladiums 50 distinct named continental sorts, Rs. 18 per Dozen.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FRESH HIMALAYAN JAMS.—Delicious Apricot and Plum Jams, in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, at as. 8 per lb. Apply to MANAGER, Ramgurh Fruit Gardens, *via* Naini Tal.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 6, Rampart Row.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

OUR "CAMP" TIMEPIECE, 5 inch, Bold Enamelled Dial, going 8 days, Nickelled Dustproof Case, fitted in Case with Strap, Rs. 35. The same, 3½ inch Dial, Rs. 30.—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

LADIES JERSEY JACKETS, In Navy, Black and Burgundy; richly braided Rs. 9, 12, 14 to 26 each.—Just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters, Bombay and Poona.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for pic-nics and is now available for private parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Rampart Row.

VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, RARE QUALITY, from JOHN MATHER & SON, GLASGOW. Shipped by DANIELL & Co., London, Rs. 24 per doz. nett. Sole Agents, R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Military Square.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Musjid.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

FOR NATIVE STATES.—An Indian Lady offers her Services as Secretary or Companion to a Ranee. Knows Bengali, Guzerati, Hindustani, Marathi; has some knowledge of French and German; can teach Music and Singing, Plain and Fancy needlework; is an accomplished English Scholar; has had some practical experience of literary work, and is fully competent to conduct correspondence. Would not object to travel. "OMEGA," care of this paper.

TO LET, GROUND-FLOOR of the premises lately occupied by Pearse & Co. Apply to PEARSE & Co., Church Gate Street.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, June 2, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order,
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, May 25, 1887.

FOR SALE AT MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
THALLINUM SULPHURICUM.
do. TARTARICUM.
in 1 oz tins at Rs. 56 per lb.

Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel,
Physician in charge, European General Hospital,
reports as follows:—
Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS,

DEAR SIRS,—I have used the samples of Thallin you sent me with the greatest success both in hospital and private practice. It is the most powerful and certain temperature-reducing agent I am acquainted with. I have never known it fail; and in my hands it has in many instances rapidly reduced the temperature of febrile patients when other powerful Diaphoretics and Antipyretics (including Kairin and Antipyrin) have failed.

Please send me half-a-pound of the Sulphate and a like quantity of the Tartarate for use in this hospital.—I am, &c.

(Signed) A. N. HOJEL, Surg-Major,
Physician in charge, European Genl. Hospital.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1887.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS.
18, Forbes Street.

LEATHES & Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by public Auction at the above rooms at 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd inst., a number of China photographic albums, reliefs, imitation jewellery. Several pairs of Dresdon China figures, Stationers' sundries, &c.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A new imperial 12 feet billiard table with four lamps and accessories by Thurston.
A new consignment of brown Windsor soap.
A new mandoline picolo musical box, by Paillard & Co.
Magic lanterns.
Dalland's optical goods.
A few choice sterling silver cigerrette cases.
Match boxes and scent bottles.
Jeffries Badminton Sets,

LEATHES & Co.
Bombay, June 2, 1887

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms as follows:—

1 case Agate Sleeve Links.
1 „ Sealing wax, extra fine quality.
1 „ Real Egyptian Smoking mixtures & cigarettes.
1 cask earthenware.
A remaining lot of cricket bats and balls.
1 case perambulators.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 2, 1887.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.

IN THE COURT OF THE 1st CLASS SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT SURAT.
Suit Nos. 66, 11, 12, and 106 of 1885.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. are instructed by the Sheriff of Bombay to resume the Bona-fide sale in the above Matter at Grant-road, near the Station, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd June, 1887, at 1-30 p.m., will sell the Gold and Silver Ornaments and Jewellery.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KOLSA STREET (FORMERLY KNOWN AS COPPERSMITH ROAD).

On MONDAY, the 6th day of June 1887, at 4 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the persons concerned, the following immovable property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon, situate lying and being in Kolsa Street, formerly known as Copper Smith Row, without the Fort, and in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 1-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 598, New Nos. 7832, 7833, old Survey No. 2138 New Survey Nos. 1269, 1270, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Kolsa Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage on or towards the north by the property of the Municipality, at present used as a Fire Brigade Station, and on or towards the south by the lane, Copper Smith Cross Loane, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos. 16, 36, 38 & 40, and ward No. 959 (1) & 959 (2), and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs Pestonjee and Rustum Solicitors at their office No. 27, Meadow Street or to the undersigned at their office No. 4 Forbes and Meadow streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 2, 1887.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE
BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS.................. Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS.................... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackoria Musjid, Bombay.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
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Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
(The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.)

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED a Bran New English-built MAIL-PHAETON, with ladies' raised back rest and double folding sliding steps by L. L. Fulker, of Salisbury.

Three new English-built Circular-fronted, stylish and comfortable BROUGHAM, suitable for one or pair of horses, by "Watson," of Lowestoft.

A Madras-built MAIL-PHAETON, in good order, belonging to SIR W. WEDDERBURN, Bart.

An English-built single-seated BROUGHAM, by "Thorn," belonging to DR. H. COOK.

Several other second-hand BROUGHAMS, for sale and hire.

A second-hand BILLARD-TABLE.
And some new Gram and Grass Machines.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
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BOMBAY THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Offices.

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THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
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The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1863........................£300,690
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LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

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GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863.......£1,579,578 3 9	1878 ....£4,049,15 14 1
1878.......£2,845,503 1 2	1885 ....£5,318,407 9 2

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Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
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BEFORE INSURING
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COMPARE RATES AND CONDITIONS
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Age.	Payable at Death or on attaining				Annuity for Remainder of Life to commence at			Limited Number of Payments.		
	For Life.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.	10 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	20 Annual Payments.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	16 12 0	20 11 0	25 3 0	22 0 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	40 7 0	29 8 0	24 12 0
25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
35	24 9 0	64 4 0	47 8 0	37 14 0	98 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	51 15 0	38 4 0	32 9 0

Special attention is called to the very favourable Rates of Premium charged by this Company for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, under which class the Sum assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured (or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for rest of his life) and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

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NOTICES.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal
5½		12 „	
4		9 „	
3½		6 „	

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limit
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*":—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
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Per Annum	Rs 12
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WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Corporation, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—City of Venice (s), from Glasgow ; Worsley Hall (s), Cardiff and Peggie Doy (Barque), Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—King Arthur (s), for Aden, &c. ; Niagra (s), Amsterdam ; Poseidon (s), Trieste, &c. and R. Rubattino (s), Genoa.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. City of Venice entered, and the s.s. Venetia and Perim left, the Dock on 31st ultimo.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.—The statement of traffic for week ending the 28th May shows an increase of Rs. 1,46,477 in receipts.

Cathedral High Schools.—The Cathedral Boys' School re-opens on Monday, the 6th inst., but the Girls' School will remain closed a week longer, re-opening on Monday, the 13th inst.

Medical.—Mr. W. Grogan, eldest son of Mr. Henry Grogan, of the Bombay Customs, who took his degree of L.R.C.P. of London recently, has also taken his diplomas of L.R.C.P., and L.R.C.S., of Edinburgh.

Reported Theft.—Hussain Abdoul Rahiman, living at Serang Street, reported to the police the theft of a pair of silver anklets, valued at Rs. 65, from the person of his daughter, on Tuesday last, whilst she was playing about in the public street.

A Refractory Seaman.—James Grant, a seaman of the British ship Ardencraig, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the Arden, of which ship he was an articled seaman. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Sailors' Home.—The statement of the number of officers and seamen accommodated in the Royal Alfred Sailers' Home during the past month :—Officers, 285 ; seamen, 1,134 ; and casual boarder, 1—total 1,423. Greatest number in the Home during the month :—65 ; least, 19 ; and daily average, 45.

Carrying Excess Passengers.—Suddoo Kalea, the tindal of a native boat, and five other tindals of native boats, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, of carrying a greater number of passengers in their respective boats than they are licensed to carry, and were fined in sums varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 2 each.

An Old Offender.—Suntoo Vittoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing 6 annas and 7 pies from the pocket of a goldsmith, named Ramjee Premjee, while he was standing in a crowd on Monday afternoon last in the Albert Museum. The accused was arrested as he was leaving the premises with the stolen property in his possession. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Chiloo Bulleeba, a cart-driver, aged 40 years. About twelve days ago, while passing along the Matoonga road, deceased in attempting to get on to his seat the wheel of the cart passed over his left foot and caused a wound. Tetanus supervening, he died from its effects yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Gamblers.—Bhima Oomersey and seven others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Stanford, before Mr. P. Ryan, the first with keeping a common gaming house at Lower Colaba, and the rest together with Oomersey with being found gaming therein on the 30th ultimo with dice and money. The whole of the accused, with the exception of the eighth, named Sivdia Rama, admitted the truth of the complaint, and there being no evidence adduced against the eighth accused, he was warned and discharged. Accused Oomersey was fined Rs. 50, and the rest Rs. 20 each, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Nookia woman, aged 14 years. Deceased was the wife of a weaver named Rumzan and lived with him in a chawl at Nagpada. She was married to him about four years ago and had since been insane. At times she would work and at times she would not. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was raised at the chawl where the deceased lived, and on the neighbours going to the room of the deceased they found it fastened on the inside. The door was forced open and she was found lying on the floor with her clothes in flames. A box of matches lay on the floor, but no fire or light remained in the room. The woman refused to speak or answer any questions. The clothes were torn from her, when it was found that she was extensively burnt about the body. She died from the effects of the burns about two hours after admission into the hospital. The verdlict was—" That the death of Nookia was caused by burns which she had received by her clothes taking fire, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say."

Assault on a Ship Captain.—Neptune Love, Thomas Dawson and Samuel Rebertson, seamen of the British ship County of Clare, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable McArthur, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing an assault against the person of Captain J. McNeil, the master of that ship, yesterday afternoon, at Hornby Road, Fort, and with disorderly behaviour in the Fort Police Court premises. Captain McNeil in company with Mr. Walker, the shipping master of this port, on leaving the Fort Police Court after transacting their business, and were proceeding along Hornby Road, when at a short distance from the Court the three accused rushed upon the captain and commenced to assault him with their clenched fist. Mr. McArthur, who was on Court duty, observing the occurrence and the mean advantage they had taken of the captain, immediately went to his assistance and prevented them from continuing their assault. The men were than arrested and taken to the Police Court. Here they again attempted to rush at the captain, but were prevented by the police officer. They admitted the truth of the complaint and were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Kidnapping.—Kewa Rugna, Luximon Govind and Balloo Rowjee, mill labourers, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on a charge of kidnapping a Hindoo girl, aged 12 years, named Buya, from the lawful guardianship of her mother on Sunday last. The circumstances of the case are briefly these :—On the date in question the girl Buya as usual went to her work from her mother's residence at Sewree to the Alexandria Mills at Parell, where the three accused also worked. As the girl did not return home in the evening at the usual time, the mother became alarmed and went in search of her daughter, but failed to find her. It appeared that on the forenoon of that day the second accused enticed the girl away from her work to the house of the first accused at Dongree street, where shortly after the accused followed. They then removed her to the house of the third accused at Khetwady, where the girl remained for the night. On the following morning the brother of the girl, Khundao, received certain information regarding her, and in company with a policeman he went to the house of the third accused at Khetwady and there saw his sister. He took her home and the three accused were arrested. They were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Jubilee Request.—A correspondent writes :—The inhabitants of Gorai, in Salsette, have petitioned Government, stating that at the public meeting held on the 6th February last, to consider and adopt measures for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee there, a Resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that as the circumstances of the people would not allow them to raise a sum sufficient for the establishment of a permanent memorial, commemorative of the most auspicious event of her Imperial Majesty's reign, Government may be respectfully approached with a request that the sanctioned road from Borivli to Gorai be named the "Victoria Jubilee Road," as the said work is to be begun during the year in which the Queen-Empress completes the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. The Government are requested that wooden posts, with signboards, bearing the name " Victoria Jubilee Road" in English and Marathi characters, be set up at certain prominent points along the road, and that a tablet commemorative of the Royal Jubilee and expressive of the circumstances under which the road was named be also erected. It is confidently hoped that Government will be graciously pleased to give effect to the wishes of the people who are anxiously looking forward to a reply.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when the following members were present :—the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Dr. Waters, Col. Portman, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. R. N. Khote, and Mr. M. N. Banajee.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved "that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Town Council as soon as practicable, after the end of each quarter, with a quarterly return from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing—(1) The gross income and expenditure of the Municipality under the chief heads during each quarter of the current year as compared with items for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. (2) The various grants sanctioned during the quarter by the Corporation, out of the surplus cash balance over and above those passed in the regular Budget for the current year, and the nature and urgency of such grants. (3) The amount of surplus cash balance at the end of each quarter. (4) Excess revenue from the consolidated rate, if any, due to the expansion of the city." In support of his proposition, Mr. Javerilal said the reasonableness of his proposition was so evident that it would not require many remarks from him in support of it. There was scarcely a meeting of the Town Council at which some proposal or other was not brought forward for sanctioning expenditure over and above that passed in the regular budget. He had nothing to say at that moment with regard to the merits of those proposals. The only thing he wanted to say was that these extra budget applications had become so frequent that they came at the end of the year to something like 9 lakhs of rupees, which was about 20 or 25 per cent. of the entire Municipal expenditure. Last year the additional expenditure, in excess of that sanctioned in the budget, amounted to Rs. 9,84,524.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that they could not possibly vote nine lakhs of extra expenditure on new works, because they had not got the money.

Mr. Javerilal said that even allowing for lapsed grants, which provided for some of the expenditure, it could not be denied that expenditure, over and above the budget estimates, was made. It was the business of the Town Council to know how the Municipality stood in respect of current Municipal finance. It was desirable that the members of the Council should be posted with the latest information regarding the state of their revenue and expenditure, under what heads they were increasing, what was the amount of the grants sanctioned in each quarter, and the amount of the balance in hand of that apparently inexhaustible fund called the surplus cash balance. It would not be difficult to supply the Council with the information that was asked for, as the Town Council themselves audited the accounts of the Municipality every week.

Mr. Banajee seconded the proposition. At the chairman's suggestion the discussion was confined to the first clause of the motion. Col. Portman thought it was necessary for the Town Council to know what was the balance in hand.

The Acting Commissioner, while disclaiming any intention of trying to prevent any reasonable information being supplied to the members, said the supplying of informations meant a great deal of effort to all concerned, and unless it was absolutely necessary, he should be loathe to put extra work on the officers, because he knew they were very very hardworked at present.

Mr. Mundlik did not see the necessity of having the statement as was proposed by Mr. Javerilal.

The chairman was of opinion that the proposal of Mr. Javerilal involved an useless waste of time and labour.

Mr. Sayani approved of the proposal of Mr. Javerilal.

Col. Portman observed that members of the Town Council ought to have all the information about any expenditure they recommended the Corporation to sanction, and they could only be in possession of all the necessary information by carrying out the proposal of Mr. Javerilal.

Mr. Banajee said that although Mr. Javerilal's proposal would entail some trouble, he did not think it would involve any extra expenditure.

The Acting Commissioner suggested that it would serve their purpose if [a simple statement were prepared, showing the total estimated surplus, the amount sanctioned, and the balance remaining unexpended.

Mr. Mundlik proposed an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit a quarterly statement, showing the undisposed of surplus cash balance at the beginning of the quarter, the amounts of expenditure sanctioned out of that balance, and the available balance at the end of the quarter.

There was some further discussion, in the course of which Mr. Mundlik withdrew his amendment. The first clause of Mr. Javerilal's motion was then put to the vote and carried by a majority. The second and third clauses were also carried, and the fourth was withdrawn.

LIGHTING THE WORLI PUMPING STATION.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner asked the Council's sanction to the acceptance of Mr. J. O. S. Elmore's offer, without inviting tenders, for the supply of a dynamo machine and 40 incandescent lamps complete, required for the lighting of the new pumping station at Worli. The cost to be debitable to the grant for additional works at Love Grove Pumping Station.

The sanction was granted.

A NEW DRAIN.

A letter dated 25th May 1887, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, asking the Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction, under Section 187 of the Municipal Acts, the work of constructing a drain between Tardeo and Forjett Roads, at a cost of Rs. 1,701, debitable to the grant for miscellaneous drainage, engineer's budget.

The work was sanctioned.

FILLING IN LOW-LYING GROUND.

A letter dated 19th May 1887, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, asking the Council to sanction the serving of notice on Mr. Munjee Khetsee, requiring him to fill in with good earth the low-lying ground on the east of Parel Road, Byculla, north of Chinchpokli Road. The Health Officer reported that the place is a nuisance during the monsoon. The owner was written to on the subject, but he had failed to comply with the requisition.

The sanction was granted.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Acting Commissioner asked for the authorization of the Council to pay the chairman of the Victoria Technical Institute committee Rs. 80,000 sanctioned by the Corporation as the Municipal contribution towards the institute.

Dr. Cowasji said the Corporation had sanctioned the grant on the understanding that the Institute was called " Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute."

It was resolved to postpone the consideration of this subject until the Council had heard from Government whether they were going to comply with the proposal of the Corporation.

A CRY FOR WATER.

A letter from Lakhamsee Napoo and other house-owners at Argyle and Clive Roads, complaining of the absence of a water main in Clive Road and requesting that it may be provided there, was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—June 1.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice.)

Re Purshotam Dhanjibhoy.—Mr. Mankar applied on behalf of the insolvent to make absolute the rule *nisi* which had been granted to him. The application was granted.

Re Purshotam Janardhun.—Mr. Dhairyavan obtained an *interim* order on behalf of the insolvent. There was no opposition from any of his creditors.

Re John William Walker.—On Mr. Mankar's application, an *interim* order was granted to the insolvent.

Re Govindji Shewji.—His Lordship granted Mr. Dhairyavan's application for an *interim* order made on behalf of the insolvent.

RE BAI PREMABAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Mankar moved for an expension of the *interim* order which expired that day. The order had been granted on the 2nd March 1887 by Mr. Justice Bayley for three months. The insolvent was settling with her creditors and for that purpose she wanted further time for three months.

The application was granted.

Re Bhan Sadeshew Nargaonkar and two others—Mr. Mankar applied, on behalf of the insolvents, for leave to serve notices, amend the schedule and extend the *interim* order originally granted by Mr. Justice Bayley for four months.

The insolvents were allowed an extension of two months.

Re Arthur William Ernest Arnell.—Mr. Mankar said the insolvent was to have his discharge that morning. But he was now at Shikarpur and had been unable to come down to Bombay. Mr. Mankar accordingly applied for the postponement of the insolvent's discharge.

The application was granted.

Re William Alexander Cabral.—His Lordship allowed Mr. Mankar's application, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to serve notices to his creditors.

Re Nanabhai Ramchandar angle Mand Two Others.—Mr. Manker moved for an extension of the *interim* order. which expired that day, in order to enable the insolvents to serve notices on their creditors. They had not been able to proceed for want of funds.

A month's extension was allowed.

Re Purshooram Meherchand.—Mr. Mankar moved, on behalf of the insolvent, who is a Marwadi, for an *interim* order. A similar application had been previously made to the court, but it was opposed by his creditors. The insolvent had not then been in a position to file his affidavit in reply.

Mr. Dhairyavan, who appeared for an opposing creditor, opposed the application, on the ground that while the insolvent had been ordered to file his affidavit within a week, he had only filed it that morning.

Mr. Mankar said the opposing creditors had been served with a copy of the affidavit filed that morning, and that an answer to it had also been put in.

His Lordship refused to grant the application, on the ground that the insolvent had not replied in his affidavit to the grounds of opposition urged against him.

Discharges.—Discharges were granted to the following insolvents :—Jetha Ruttonsey and another, Premchand Khooshalchand Sha, Nursey, Lowji Mehta, Solomon Daniel Mazagaumkar, Aaron Ezikiel, Catherina Cattral, Postonji Nasarwanji Motafaramna, Frank Peter and another, N. L. Fernandez and others, Venayek *alias* Pralhad Narayen Sufray, Sootar Sonoo Succaram, Nanabhoy Shunkerji Wagal, J. M. Pareira and another, Norowji Kaikkoshru Setna, Hurgowan Bhoola Sha, Mahomedkhan Alikhan *alias* Mowlabox Shaik I smal bin Shaik Ali and another, Dadabhoy Sorabji Patel and Buxoo Adam Patel.

THE NEPAUL ROYAL MARRIAGE.

In spite of the objections offered from various quarters, the marriage of the sister of Maharaj-Adhiraj of Nepal, with the Bajura Sirdar, has been carried out ; the ceremony having taken place on the 23rd and 24th instant. This marriage is entirely due to the high-handed action of the Minister Bir Shamshere, and the only motive that can be conjectured, apart from a general desire for self-assertion, is a wish to humiliate the Royal House, and particularly, the mother of the young Princess, now in exile in British territory, There seems to be no doubt that the marriage was and is veryunpopular in the country and that a strong feeling existed against it among persons connected with the Court, the Minister's family excepted. The bridegroom is unfitted by birth, position and education for an alliance with the Royal family ; and the bride's mother, the exiled Jetha Maharani, had in an unqualified manner refused her consent to his marriage with her daughter. So resolved, however, was the Minister on carrying out his project, that even the death of his brother, the late Commander-in-Chief, only three days previously, did not cause the postponement of the ceremony. Owing to intermarriages between the Royal family and that of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, a tolerably close relationship existed between the late Commander-in-Chief and the Princess ; the young lady's monthers being in fact first cousin to the deceased Sirdar. Common decency would, therefore, seems to have indicated that the marriage should have been put off for a time, and its celebration during days of obligatory mourning was the occasion of renewed adverse comment. The feature, however, most in contravention of Hindu custom, was the appearance of two of the Minister's brothers in the marriage procession, in direct brach of the ordinance which requires persons mourning for a near relation to abstain from all business or pleasure, and to be considered impure for thirteen days following the death. It is probable that this event, with the aggravating circumstances attending it, will add to the dissatisfaction already prevailing in the country.—*Pioneer*

THE DELHI PROVINCIAL BANK CASE.

The case of this Bank *vs.* Rao Raja Jey Singh of Jodhpore for Rs. 16,000 came on again for hearing on Saturday.

Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. John Dyer for defendant.

Mr. Phillips, formerly Manager of the Provincial Bank, Delhi, was examined and gave some evidence as to the relations of Mr. Collins with the Bank and the negotiations of the former with the Raja of Jodhpore. Witness understood from Mr. Collins that the shares were sold to the Raja at a premium. His information was derived from Mr. Collins. No other shareholder had paid more than 100 per share.

In cross-examination witness stated that Mr. Collins was not deputed by the Board of Directors to proceed to Jodhpore. There was no meeting of Directors at which an authority was given to Mr. Collins.

In re-examination witness stated that the share, were not withheld. The scrip was not delivered, but held as security for the promissory note by the right of practice in banking. The Bank retained the scrip until the promissory note was paid. Except the Jodhpore Princes no one was charged 25 per cent. on the allotment of shares.

Q.—Was Mr. Collins authorised to sell shares for the Bank ?

A.—He was not authorised. He sold a number of shares for the Bank previously.

Mr. Phillips then stated to the Court that the Bank in the Jodhpore cases gave Mr. Collins the premium, which amounted to over 24,000 rupees. Mr. Collins in return gave the Bank 3,000 as a present.

Mr. Dyer then addressed the Court at length, urging the fraudulent action of the Bank and the manner in return gave the Bank 3, 00 as a present.

Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick replied, saying that the Bank was not responsible for Mr. Collins' actions, and that the Jodhpore Princes had allowed themselves to be duped. He was positive they deliberately became shareholders, and when the money was pressed for, pleaded fraud.

The Court promised to deliver judgment on the 6th June.

HOT WEATHER MAXIMS.

1. Do nothing, and continue to do nothing. The Man at the Hills will take the credit of any good work you may turn out ; and you will be too tired to protest.

2. Start a Departmental quarrel or a private flirtation. Both are good for the liver, and will give you something to think about.

3. Let none seduce you into getting up early. What a man wants in the hot weather is sleep, and the best samples can be secured between 6 and 9. a.m.

4. Wine is a mocker—strong drink is raging ; but the wise extract much liquid comfort from crushed ice, milk-punch, a little chiretta, sodawater and a swizzle-stick.

5. Never assault a punkah coolie. This is heating and vulgar. Go outside quietly, and drop the working end of a lighted cheroot down the back of his neck.

6. If you were intesrested in Her in the cold weather, and find that She is " staying down till September," don't rebel, These things are Kismet. She may jawab you, but you must propose ; and getting out of the Station for a fornight at a time only clinches the matter.

7. The hot weather is the season for saving money' but remember that the truest economy lies in a twelve-foot thermantidote, six coolies, eight seers of ice a day, and *caviare* and iced *pate de foie gros* There is no glory in fighting the elements, and a man's appetite needs a great deal of coaxing.

8. Cultivate resignation. Also any tricks of legerge main, table-turning or cheiromancy, that may occur to you. These things lead to Simla, even as surely as a good voice.

9. Mistrust him who says :—" A man's best work is done in the hot weather." Nothing is gained by being a party to this sort of fraud ; besides which you run the risk of being treated according to your professions.

10. Between May and September do not open your own sodawater. Codd's patent stoppers are very convenient, but if any thing bursts, it is the entire bottle, and that like a shell. Whereas with a wired cork—but, at all events call the khitmatgar.

11. Keep up steady correspondence with Simla. A letter only costs half an anna, and there have been cases where this expenditure has led to glory and advancement.

12. Lie low, go slow, keep cool—and get out of the place, as often and as much as ever you can.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CHINA TEA STEAMERS FOR 1887.

The tea season for 1887 is again at hand, and there is as usual a little speculation as to which steamers are to take part in the race home with the first cargo. So far there is no word of any of the markets having been opened. The season, however is likely to be and early one, and we shall probably hear of the first transactions in a day or two. At Kiukiang last year the market opened on the 7th May and at Hankow on the 8th, and the markets at these places will probably be opened by these dates this year.

The race this year is likely to be keenly competed. There is a large and representative fleet waiting to take their places on the berth. Last year the first two steamers to get away were the Glenogle and the Kaisow both leaving Hankow on Sunday morning, the 16th may. The race this year is again likely to be contested by the famous Glen boat (the Glenogle) and the mutual Shippers new boat moyune which was constructed for the purpose of accomplishing an average of over fourteen knots an hour all the way home. Captain J. Hogg, who last year Commanded the Glenogle, is now in command of the moyune and he will no doubt make the race a stiff one for Captain Duke, the commander of the Glenogle. Most people will, however, pin their faith on the Red Funnel. Besid the Glenogle Slenfrim the Glenorchy will probably and the Glenlyon possibly, load at Kiukiang or Hankow, and the China Shippers will also be represented by the Nengchow and Chingwo. The Shire Line will it is believed be represented at Hankow by the lanmorgan shire and carmathen shire, the Bens by the Benlawers (which will likely be the first steamer to arrive at Hankow), the Castles by the Botowele Castle and the Ocean Co. by two steamers. The Aberdeen may possibly also load at Hankow ; and it is also stated that the milburn steamers may likewise be represented by the Port Victor and Port Adelaide.

At Foochow the Glens will be represented by the Glengarry, the mutuals by the Caisow, the Shires by Pem. brook shire ; and the Ocean Co. will it is supposed send off a steamer weekly as they did last year oftener if tea comes out in any quantity. Teamen profess to be determined to be so very cautions this year, however, that there should not be a rush to send forward large shipments. The Gleneagles and Oopack are also on the coast, but meantime it is not known whether they will load at Hankow or Foochow.

The monmouthshire and Port Augusta will probably load in Japan for New York.

MADRAS

The proposed new High Court buildings.—We have hitherto refrained from expressing an opinion on the question of the location of the new High Court, because we had great doubt as to whether there was any truth in the rumour which had gained currency that Government had fixed on the site in the centre of Black Town. The only grounds for the rumour seemed to be that that plot of land had been surveyed. We are now glad to be able to state, on the best authority that the rumour is utterly groundless. The site was proposed some time ago by Mr. Chisholm, but was rejected, and at present, we believe, no member of Government is in favour of it, and its cost seems in itself quite sufficient to settle the question. We believe that the position which is still most in favour is that between Messrs. Parry and Co.'s office and the lighthouse, in spite of the danger in which such a building would be placed in case of an attack on the Forts. For our own part we fail to see the impossibility of extending the High Court on its present site, and of so saving a large sum of money. The available space in front of the present building is amply large enough to give all the additional room required, and it is difficult to believe that the temporary annoyance caused by passing trains would be considered a sufficient excuse for the very heavy outlay required for an entirely new building. Probably, however, the report that the Harbour Works trains are to be made responsible for the change is as baseless as the rest of the rumour, for if all goes well, the harbour is likely to be finished long before the new High Court. Most people will agree that something requires to be done to enlarge the present High Court Buildings, but when Government is so hardly pressed for funds that it canot give Mr. Turner the few thousand rupees that he wishes for opening a most important road, it seems absolutely wrong to spend many lakhs of rupees on a new building if the old one can be adapted at a much smaller cost.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Native Converts in the Punjab.—Last Sunday, seven native converts were baptized at the Baptist Chapel, Boileauganj. Three of the men are from villages in the Patiala district, three are in service at Simla, and the seventh is a young man from Agra. The rite was administered by the Rev. W. Carey, M.B., Pastor of the Baptist Church, at the conclusion of the morning service. There have been sixteen converts baptized this season in connection with this Mission.—*Englishman.*

A NEW AMERICAN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

An Atlantic passenger steamer of a remarkable type is at present being constructed at the Arrow Steamship Company's yard at Alexandria, Virginia, which, it is expected, will be launched complete with her engines and boilers in November. The steamer will be known as the Pocahontas, and is said to be the first of twelve ships to be built in America by the same company with American money, and to carry the American flag. It is intended to rival all the existing Atlantic grey-hounds in speed, to be unsinkable, and collision proof under all ordinary circumstances. The vessel is 40 ft. in breadth, 540 ft. in length over all, and 46 ft. in depth to the hurricane deck, and the lower part of the midstrip section is a semi-circle radiating from the keel to the side-line. It is intended that the keel should give considerable longitudinal strength and form the supports of the engine shafting, although it is alleged that there is ample provision in the iron and steel decks and fore and aft bulkheads to ensure the rigidity of the structure. The Pocahontas is to have five masts, with square yards on the fore and main, the remaining being fore-and-aft rigged. Number three mast is between the two aftermost funnels; and how it will be possible to keep sail on the main and mizzen-masts, owing to the contiguity of the funnels, is a puzzle. There is a short bowsprit and a stumpy clipper-bow. The division of the hull into upwards of one thousand water-tight compartments is no doubt a very favourable feature of this vessel, five hundred of them being below the water-line. The arrangements for quenching fires are unique. Instead of having a complete system of water-pipes, nozzles &c. or steam annihilators, carbon dioxide is to be employed, and is to be stored in tanks, under pressure, with pipes leading to all parts of the vessel What would result if this gas escaped into a compartment occupied by the passengers or crew ? Coming to the machinery department, we find that the inventor in this case relies on past experience so far as to adopt the compound engine ; but, in an unsinkable and unburnable passenger steamer, and built to carry no cargo, would it not have been more prudent, considering the h. p. is to vary from 19,500 to 28,000, to have had two sets of engines and propellers. Hitherto, the vibration in a saloon, when an Atlantic steamer is light, has been considerable, without there being any attachment to the saloon-deck ; but what will the vibration be in the Pochontas, with two cylinders —seventy-five inches and one hundred and fifty inches in diameter and five feet stroke, going full speed, with a pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam—driving a propeller over twenty-four feet diameter, and fourty feet pitch. The propeller in itself is a novelty. The blades, instead of being at a uniform angle, are arranged in spiral order so that each blade has an increased pitch over the preceding one ; and the unprecedented speed the vessel is expected to attain will be partially credited to this propeller. It is said experiment has proved this form of propeller to out-distance ordinary ones, but so far no authenticated results of the experiments have at all events reached this country. The propeller shafting is to receive unusual treatment, as from the thrust to the stern it is to be enclosed in an oil-tight tube, which will have a capacity of two hundred barrels of oil thus affording, according to an American authority " an unfailing lubrication." This no doubt, lessons the work of the engine-room, but can scarcely commend itself to practical engineers. The boilers are located in the bottom of the vessel, in tunnels or passages, at either side of the keel. They are twenty in number twelve forward of the engine-room and the remainder abaft. The boilers are mounted on trucks for facilitating their removal (!) but are secured in place when in use. Below the boiler compartments are ash tunnels into which the clinkers are discharged, and from which they are removed by machinery. Will it be noiseless ? Apparently the coal consumption is to surpass in economy all previous achivements with either forced draught or triple expansion. Eighteen hundred tons will be stored in the bankers, double the amount required for crossing the Atlantic. As might be anticipated, the first-class passenger accommodation is intended to surpass anything hitherto attempted in an Atlantic steamer. The height of the saloon (which is 400 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches wide) and state-rooms is to be 12 feet 6 inches, and the latter will each contain a bath, closet. &c., and have their marble floors covered with rugs, the steel bulk-heading with draperies and from the arched ceiling of each state-rooms will hang a chandelier, bearing electric lights ; during the daytime as in American sleeping-cars, the beds being concealed. These state-rooms open direct into the saloon, and are eighty-four in number—sufficient for two hundred passengers. Amidships, for 45 feet, the saloon extends the whole breadth of the vessel, and is fitted up as a dinning-hall, provision being made to adapt it as a theatre. Excellent provision is also being made to carry one hundred and fifty second class and about six hundred steerage passengers.—*Nautical Magazine.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·767
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind*	W, SW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	197
Fall of Rain	0.00
Total fall during month	0·09
" " year	0·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 1st June.	0·05

* From midnight to midnight

THE PERILS OF WITNESSES.

In the Committee of the House of Commons on May 9, sections of the first clause of the Crimes Bill were passed in spite of strenuous resistance giving a right to examine witnesses when no one was charged with a crime, the examinations to be in secret and hearsay evidence to be taken ; Mr. Balfour even insisted that a witness might be examined usefully at night, but on it being represented that it would be torture to take a man or woman out of bed at midnight and examine them about things in general in secret, the Government gave way so far as to provide that the examinations should only begin between 10 and 6. This concession made, Mr. T. M. Healy moved an amendment to the effect that a witness under the inquiry should be summoned in the prescribed form. Further on he would move an amendment providing that the places and time at which he should attend, the magistrate to examine him, and the crime about which he would be examined, should be set forth on the summons.

The Attorney-General for Ireland said the Government could not accept the amendment for the reason that under it hostile witnesses could keep out of the way and could not be apprehended without being first summoned. The Government wanted the power to arrest such witnesses without waiting to have them summoned.

Mr. T. M. Healy said the House now had it that witnesses under this secret inquiry were to be arrested and not summoned. A whole country side could be arrested under the clause, and a more monstrous power was never given into the hands of a Government. Where was the Scotch law now ? Where were the Liberal Unionist members now to say that the bill only went as far as the Scotch law ? If the clause before it was passed was not hammered into a reasonable and civilised shape, the Irish members would go from platform to platform in Ireland advising the people to ignore the threat of imprisonment and to evade and disobey the law, which was simply infamous.

Mr. Chance pointed out that under the Act of 1882, which had been often referred to by the Conservatives, it was provided that a witness should be summoned first and arrested only in the event of his disobeying the summons.

The Attorney-General for Ireland said the clause would only give the authorities power to arrest a witness and bring him to the place in which the inquiry was held. The arrest would end with the termination of the examination of the witness.

Mr. Maurice Healy said the clause as it stood gave the Government power of unlimited imprisonment. The inquiry would not conclude in a day ; it might go on for a week or several months, and it would be grossly unreasonable for the Government to arrest witnesses weeks before the opening of the inquiry and hold them in custody until the conclusion of the inquiry, as they could do under the clause. He, therefore, thought that power should be given to allow witnesses when arrested out under proper recognisances to come up for examination on a stated day and at a stated hour.

Mr. J. O'Connor said the clause would defeat the object of the bill by arousing a tremendous feeling in Ireland against its arbitrary character.

Mr. T. M. Healy asked that at least the words " on summons" should be introduced into the clause as in the Act of 1882.

The Attorney-General for Ireland said that he could not assent to the suggestion that, as in the case of the Act of 1882, the words "on summons" should be introduced into the clause.

Mr. T. M. Healy said over and over again the Act of 1882 was hurled at the head of the right hon member for Derby (Sir Wm. Harcourt), and surely there was nothing unreasonable in the Irish members claiming as much safeguard or as little safeguard as they had in the Act of 1882. (Cheers.)

Mr. Anderson (Gladstonian), strongly opposed the clause.

Mr. Chance said if the clause was adopted, one of the half-pay officers of the resident magistrates after " boozing" with a neighbouring land agent might scrawl in some fashion his name at the end of a document presented to him by a sub-constable, and under this document a whole country side could be arrested.

Mr. W. H. Smith said the Government had given consideration to the clause, and were prepared to stand by it, so he hoped the House would at once go to a division on the question raised by the amendment.

Mr. T Healy said he would withdraw his amendment, and move instead that the words " on summons" be inserted into the clause, so that the Government would be forced to divide against the provisions of the much-boasted Act of 1882. (Hear, hear.)

The original amendment was then by leave withdrawn, and the subsequent amendment that the words " on summons" be added was substituted.

Mr. Gladstone said he thought that some provision against indefinite detention should be introduced into the clause. At the same time he thought the leader of the house was quite justified in saying that the matter had been fully argued and that a division should be taken forthwith. (Hear, hear.)

The House then divided on the amendment with the following result :—

For the amendment 139, against 226—majority 87. So that when the Bill becomes law every man and woman in Ireland is likely to be arrested as a witness, to give evidence in a case in which no one is charged with any offence and may be examined (and kept under arrest) indefinitely and obliged to give hearsay evidence on all and every matter that a magistrate—a cavalry officer or a pig-sticker from India for that matter—may choose to put. And yet there are people who imagine that coercion of this type will render less difficult the task of reconciling the country effected with the present system of Government.

THE EVICTIONS ON THE SKINNERS' ESTATE.

In the House of Commons on May 9, Mr. M'Cartan ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether at the recent evictions on the Skinners' estate, near Draperstown, county Derry, on the 19th April last, a tenant named Frank Haughey, his wife, and eleven children (including a baby three months old), were evicted from their home on the mountain top, and left there without food or shelter ; whether he is aware that when Haughey purchased the holding it was a mere waste, without even a fence, and that all the improvements had been made by the tenants at his own expense ; and whether in such cases the Government will, pending legislation on the subject, continue to assist in the execution of decrees of ejectment ? Mr. M'Carten explained that by the third paragraph of his question he meant would the Government assist in cases where the rent was proved to have been exorbitant.

Colonel King-Harman said the Irish Government were not aware that Haughey and his wife and children were evicted and left without shelter as alleged. The Government had nothing to add to what had already been stated on this subject, viz—that they would afford protection to sheriffs in the execution of decrees. Full inquiries had been made, and the Government could not find any special case of great hardship. No complaint had been made that the relieving officer had not done his duty.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL,
PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.
Thursday, June 2.
7-30 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

BYWATER, TANQUERAY & Co. (late BY WATER, PERRY & Co) are agents for Residents abroad, Missionaries, Chaplains, &c., in every part of the world. Goods and Outfits supplied at Wholesale prices. Shipping passages arranged. Banking in all its branches. Full descriptive Catalogue post free. Offices :—79 Queen Victoria Street, London. 2,000 References.

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COURT LIFE IN EGYPT.

Mr. Alfred J. Butler has recently published a book entitled " Court Life in Egypt."

Mr. Butler went to Egypt in the beginning of 1880, to be tutor to the young Princes, the sons of the Khedive. In this way he had exceptional opportunities of becoming acquainted with what was taking place "behind the scenes" in the "pre-Arabi" period of Tewfik's rule, and we gather from the accounts of conversations and anecdotes that he was treated by his Highness with much consideration and confidence. He accompanied the Court in excursions up the Nile to Assouan, and through the Delta country to Damietta and Rosetta ; and he had experience of palace life and intrigue in Alexandria and in Cairo. The duties of his office were not so severe as to deprive him of time to pay some special attention to the antiquarian remains, the politics, the social condition, and the manners and customs of Egypt.

Herodotus's remark concerning Egyptain affairs, that there were things which he had taken care to forget may be applied to the reminiscences of an inmate of the Egyptain Court ; there are matters of ordinary observation and discourse "scarcely to be written even in a learned language." Many of the things which Mr. Butler thinks fit to tell, as of his own knowledge and observation tax credulity pretty severely. Of the Khedive himself, he entertains, as most men have done who have been brought into contact with him a high opinion. His amiability and his good intentions are hardly to be doubted; and Mr. Butler gives him credit also for exceptional shrewdness, sense and moral courage. Of the two young princes, Abbas Bey and Mohammed Ali, then about five or six years of age, the author says that " more charming children it is impossible to imagine." Here is one of the Khedive's reminiscences which incidentally reveals something of his character and family life:—

Tewfik had many strange stories of the behaviour of the Empress of the French and other European magnates, but he had nothing but good to say of the Princess of Wales. When the Princess visited Tewfik and his wife, there was some conversation about polygamy, and the Princess was astonished to hear Tewfik strongly condemn the system ; she was also surprised when he stated that he would never have married a wife unless he loved her. This conversation passed in French, but afterwards the Khedive's mother inquired of him, "What were you talking about all that time ?" " Oh," he replied, " the beauties of nature ; trees and birds and flowers."

Tewfik, according to his Boswell, was remarkably frank in expressing his opinions, regarding his father, the ex-Khedive Ismail. " People in Europe," he said, " would be astonished if they knew Ismail Pasha's real character and history. But, please God, these barbarous times are over." He lived in daily terror of his life, lest he should be poisoned or otherwise murdered. His father's anger was always roused by Tewfik's religious tendencies. Once Ismail said, " By the head of my father, I will order you to Khartoum if you play the Mussulman like that. What is the use of it ? Your interest lies with the Europeans, imitate them ; adopt European ways of living and thinking like me. I am not a Musulman ; I am a " Christian." Christianity had not much credit by its convert. According to Mr. Butler, not more than fifteen out of the hundred millions of debt accumulated by Ismail was spent upon Egypt. The rest was expended in all manner of strange and shady ways ; and much of it went in the bribing of European public men and public opinion. Tewfik insisted that in his father's accounts there was "an item of £10,000 paid to the *Times* for its support ; " from which Mr. Butler concludes that Ismail must have been fooled and cheated by his agent. There are some curious and shocking tales told concerning Egyptian domestic life, the horrors of the slave traffic, and the unscrupulous rapacity of the Pashas, especially of one " unmentionable Pasha," in whom one may perhaps recognise Nubar. But the most remarkable and fatal figure in the group that brought about Ismail's and Egypt's ruin was Naib-es Sultanah. According to Mr. Butler's information, this magnificent " waster" and royal favourite spent no less than forty millions sterling in bribery of various kinds. " Of this £12,000,000 and £6,000,000 among a great number of European journals, including some English newspapers. He secretly aided the insurrection in Crete, to which he gave, altogether, £3,000,000 ; and as one specimen item of his " domestic expenses," it is mentioned that in one season of five months he laid out £120,000 upon Cairo Opera House Company. Call the pounds francs, and another of Herodotus's remarks still holds good that there are some Egyptian figures and facts that are hard to swallow, Naturally a good deal was heard and said about General Gordon. The opinion held of him in Egyptian court life was that he was a brilliant soldier, but a bad administrator; that he had ruined the Soudan by his capricious and causeless charge. Passing through Egypt on his way to India, as Lord Ripon's Private Secretary, and hearing in the papers about the arrival of a slave-caravan at Siout, Gordon wrote from Alexandria the following characteristic letter to the Khedive (Tewfik) :—" I do not like you, and the people of England do not like you. The English people like the Sultan of Zanzibar and the King of Abyssinia better than you, because you encourage the slave trade. But finding immediately after that he had been misinformed and that the Khedive had dismissed the Governor of Siout, he wrote a second and equally characteristic note:—"I was wrong yesterday. I now know what you have done, and I like you very well." On his return journey from India he telegraphed to Tewfik from Suez:—" How is your health and the slave trade ?" The Khedive did full justice to the extraordinary abilities and utter unselfishness of Gordon; but, in conversation—

He repeated that he had discovered among his father's papers many letters and memoranda from Gordon, and one memo., in particular, relative to the Financial Commission. In this the writer advised the then Khedive Ismail, if possible, to refuse the nomination of Mr. Goschen and Mr. Joubert, or else, when they arrived, to send them about their business. The Khedive assured me that Gordon even went so far as to urge. " You have many soldiers, a very good army ; and, if needs be, you can make war with England and France." As he quoted this sentence the Khedive laughed, and said, " I wish all this could be published in the *Times* or *Standard* "

Mr. Butler believes that Tewfik, while recognising the difficulties he had to deal with, was sincere in his desire and efforts to put down the slave trade and its abominations, of which the following may be quoted as one out of many examples :—

A few years ago a little girl, ten years of age, was being dragged in chains through the desert with a large gang of slaves. The fatigue and suffering of the march made her so ill that the owner threw her down by the wayside to die, not thinking her worth the trouble of driving further. Seeing this, another dealer remarked, " Are you going to leave the girl ?" " Mashallah, yes; death is written on her forehead. " " Good! then I will take her on the chance of her living." The girl recovered; but when the gang neared Cairo, the original owner claimed her. Angry words followed. The man who abandoned the little girl, finding that the other would not yield, turned on the child and plunged his knife all down her side, thinking to end the quarrel by killing her. She fell as dead, but the man who had rescued her tended her, and in time she once more recovered. This story was told me by a lady who had it from the girl's own lips, and who saw the mark of the wound.

One of the most revolting sights to be witnessed in Egypt in Mr. Butler's time was the " Dosah, " or " Trampling of the Dervishes. " He describes the spectacle of the chief of the Dervishes, a heavy man, with supporters on either side to keep him from falling, riding on an iron-shod horse over the prostrate bodies:—

I saw the dreadful yielding of the bodies, as thigh or ribs, spine or shoulder, felt the crushing weight of the hoofs, and I saw the writhing of the poor tortured forms. Just opposite me the horse planted his foot on the side of a poor wretch, and let it slip down between two men, the result was that he stumbled, plunged heavily forward, recovered with difficulty, and came with dreadful force on one or two bodies before my very eyes. I set my teeth, furious with indignation, and vowed that this should never happen again ; while in a carriage opposite a party of Europeans were laughing loud, as if the thing were a joke. I am glad that they were not English. So the horse moved on, mangling the bodies beneath his feet. For a moment after he passed the dervishes lay still ; all bore the shock in silence, for this is the proof of their faith. But after an instant's pause, all rose or tried to rise. Some were unhurt and, jumped up pellmell, others, as they tried to move, shrieked and yelled, and fell back fainting. It was an awful sight forms half-lifeless, with fixed eyes, dropped jaws, and protruding tongues ; others writhing and plunging in pain. But friends and comrades crowded round and hurried the victims off the scene. The wounded are sent away to Cairo, and the dead are buried secretly, and no one ever knows the number of either lest it should be said that the prophet's miracle was not accomplised. Accordingly, the natives believe that no one ever is hurt.

Mr. Butler congratulates himself that his description and remonstrance had influence with the Khedive in suppressing the barbarous custom.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use " The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most " Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for " The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

CONSOLS in London yesterday advanced ⅛ to 103⅝, and French Rentes improved to the same extent, being now 108½. Bar Silver is 1-16d. per oz. higher at 43 11-16d., and Reuter reports Rs. 10,30,000 in Government Wire Transfers as having been taken up at 1s. 4 13-16d. to 1s. 4 27-32d. per rupee.

EXCHANGE has been firmer again to-day owing to these rates having been paid for Councils, and Bank Bills are 1-32d. higher both ready and forward, Credits partially so, June being now 1s. 4 15-16d. and July 1s. 4 29-32d. per rupee. Ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 31-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight...	1·78¼	

Forward quotations for Bank Bills are :—

June delivery...	1s. 4 25-32d.	telegraphic or demand.
July " ...	1s. 4 23-32d.	" "
Aug. " ...	1s. 4 11-16d.	" "
Sept.-Oct. " ...	1s. 4 21-32d.	" "
Nov. " ...	1s. 4⅜d.	demand.
Dec. " ...	1s. 4 19-32d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is rather firmer again, Fours being up to Rs. 97 11-16, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102½.

SHARES are rather quieter if anything, an idea prevailing that money may be firmer again for a time before becoming permanently easy for the slack season. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 770. Mill shares, where altered at all, are lower, a decline of Rs. 7½ being quoted in Jewraz Balloo and Oriental, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Queen, and Rs. 15 in Ripon. Volkart's Press shares have improved to Rs. 600.

COTTON.—The New York telegram of yesterday reports an advance of 3-16 cent. in ready Mid-Uplands, 16 points in August and 9 points in September Futures. This has been sufficient to render sellers here very firm, but in the absence of any telegrams from Liverpool owing to the Whitsuntide holidays exporters have declined to do any business whatever, and prices are nominally unchanged. The Mills have bought about 1,800 bales; 500 Dhoolia at Rs. 168; 200 Compta at Rs. 165; 500 Veraval at Rs. 165 to Rs. 170: 400 Dhollera at Rs. 183 to Rs. 186; and 200 bales Cutch at Rs. 192 to Rs. 195 per candy. The official quotations are :—

	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	F.G.F.	Dely.
Bengals	161	146	141	135	15th June
Karanja	...	...	203	194	
Akola..............	...	...	198	...	
Sheagaum	...	...	198	...	
Khamgaum	...	...	199	...	
Julgaum	...	...	188	...	
Khandeish (genly.)	...	...	188	...	
	Nml.				
Bhownugger	219	202	192-3	184-5	
Dhollera } up c. } / Wudwan } pressed }	219	203	193-4	...	
Do. Bombay pressed	...	197	187	176	(Nominal.)
Broach................	Best	237	c240	...	
Sawgd Dharwar......	...	...	203-4	...	10th June.
Westerns	...	...	189	...	25th June.

WHEAT is decidedly dull for future business, but ready stuff is firmly held at previous rates.

SEEDS.—Linseed is in request at an advance of as. 1 per cwt. and Rapeseed is very firmly held at Rs. 5-13 to Rs. 5-14 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	10,968	bales.
Wheat	81,716	cwt.
Linseed............................	5,246	"
Rapeseed	5,489	"
Gingelly	4,403	"

FREIGHTS are quiet without quotable change, say, £1-3-9 to £1-2-6 per ton according to time of shipment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The S W or Elephant Buoy off Karwar has been removed for the monsoon.

THE s s County of Slop, 1,384 tons, Captain Luke Rice, cleared yesterday for Triste and Venice, she is laden and has on board 48 deck passengers for Aden and five for Port Said.

THE Bedouin line steamer Niagra, 2,044 tons, consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co sailed yesterday under Captain A Talbot for Amsterdam, she carries a general cargo on board.

THE barque Peggie Day which arrived in this harbour yesterday morning, under Captain E H Hill, has brought with her a cargo of sugar from Mauritius, having left the latter port on the 5th inst.

THE Hall line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,240 tons, Captain J Verril came to Bombay, yesterday, laden with a cargo of 3,994 tons, of coals from Cardiff (May 6), for the G I P R Co., Edward Bates and Co.'s are her agents here.

THE steamer City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain H Moffut arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Glasgow (May 2), laden with a general cargo and a first class passenger, Mr S W Stephenson, and three deck passengers on board.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's N Co's steamer Poseidon, Captain G Doncich, sailed last evening for Trieste &c., laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board :—Mr E Popp Mr Sorabji Jamshedji, Revd Father Hilarion and Mr H Suschintz, for Trieste; Mr and Mrs Mondolph and infant for Brindisi; Mr W Rettaff, for Suez; and 16 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

1st JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australia ..	..	Briscoe	A	P. & O. Co.
" Victoria	2225	W. Russel	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
" Europa	1492	R. Jones........	E	K. Nixon & Co.
" Kimberley..	..	J. Higgins......	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" C. Graham..	1911	Bear	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Tockwith ..	..	J. Murton	H	Rutunjee Bomonjee.
" Perim	866	W. C. Smith.....	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Lamport....	..	Cotter	L	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Eden Hall..	2353	Macdougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Lisnacrieve.	1381	J. Williams	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Niagara	2044	Talbot	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Westbourne	1227	R. Benington ...	P	Beyts Craig & Co.
" Friary........	..	T. R. Evans	P	W.&A. Graham & Co.
" St. Albuns..	—	Millard	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Alcona	..	......	Ibis	Rally Bros.
" C. of Venice	..	H. Moffat	...	Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ARRIVALS.

no.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
	City of Venice (s).	Moffat	Glasgow, May 2.
	Worsley Hall (s)..	Verrill.......	Cardiff, May 6,
	Peggie Day	Hill	Mauritius, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

une.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
1	King Arthur (s) ..	Raffin	Aden, &c.
	Niagra (s)	Talbot	Amsterdam.
	Poseidon	Doncelch ..	Trieste, &c.
	R Rubattino (s)..	Merello	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—

Steamer City of Venice, for Liverpool.
" Cleveland, for Port Said.
" Australia, for Marseilles.
" Etna, for London.
" Canara, for Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Jacob E. Ridgeway, for Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—

Steamer Welbury, for Trieste and Venice.
" City of Salop, for Trieste and Venice.
" Mount Lebanon, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.

29	Fort James	....	Coconada.
30	Tibre s............	....	Colombo.
	Hydaspes s	....	Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURES.

26	Simla s	......	Calcutta.
27	Nurjehan s	....	Bombay.
	Sumatra	......	—
	Natenta s	......	Colombo.
[illegible]	Tibre s..........	......	Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
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Sole Agents in India for the
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We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Similarity of names are new introductions. Intending Purchasers should, therefore, be careful in asking, and more especially obtaining, a Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 710.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 35.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

LEE WARNER—May 27, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills Blanche, the wife of John Lee Warner, C S, of a daughter.

PILLANS—May 12, at Kurseong, the wife of the late C H Pillans, of a daughter.

PETERS—The wife of the Rev Benjamin Peters, of the South India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave birth to a son on the Queen's Birthday, 1887, St John's Hill, Bangalore.

THOMPSON—May 22, at Alleppey Travancore, the wife of L C Thompson, of a son.

TRUTWEIN—May 29, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Charles Trutwin, Senior Apothecary, General Hospital, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

McNIVEN—May 23, at Rungamattee Tea Estate, Dooars Peter Campbell McNiven, Surgeon, of Aird Taynuilt, near Oban, Argyllshire, from an accident.

PATERSON—May 21, at Schinder Khan Tea Estate, South Sylhet, William Whiteside Paterson, M B C M, of Maybole, Ayrshire.

SHELDRICK—May 26, at Madras, Charles Frederick, the dearly loved son of Grace and Henry Sheldrick, aged 14 months and 9 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1887.

THE occupation of Chaman the day before yesterday by a detachment of the 19th Bombay Infantry is an incident in the continuation of the Kandahar State Railway to Kandahar which necessarily arrests attention. It is a movement obviously intended to cover the advance of the engineers, who are operating in a disturbed country, and whose presence might prove too great a temptation to the turbulent elements amongst the Khwaja Amran tribespeople. Our correspondent says that thus far everything is quiet towards Kandahar, an intimation significant of the direction in which the minds of people on the frontier are turning just now. Chaman is about three marches beyond the Peshin Valley, and on the north-western slopes of the Khwaja Amran mountains, which are crossed by the Kojak Pass at an elevation of over seven thousand feet, Chaman, which lies about ten miles beyond the Pass, having an elevation of 5,500 feet. The plan pursued seem to be to gradually push forward small posts of native infantry, and to carry on surveys in rear of them. The precautions do not at all warrant the belief that any military movement in the direction of Kandahar is in preparation or even in contemplation. We gave a fortnight ago some sufficient reasons for believing that nothing of the kind was under formal consideration, and there has not been, so far as we know, any change in the position since then. The news that our correspondent telegraphed to us from Kila Abdulla yesterday indicates a determination to carry the railway to Kandahar as quickly as possible. The survey to Chaman and the completion of the railway to that place can have but one meaning. Chaman is not our objective, for we should never lay a railway either over or through the Kojak Pass in order to get to that place. Whether the line be carried through or over the mountain—the former operation requiring not less than two-and-a-half years—its objective will be Kandahar, and apparently that place will be reached as quickly as possible. There is no need to re-state so rudimentary a truth as that this railway is designed solely for strategical purposes, and that there must be a political meaning in the accelerations of which we hear now and then. The marking off of two army corps for service which we announced six weeks ago, though it does not necessarily imply an early movement in the direction of Kandahar, must be taken in connection with these preparations for improving the communications between the frontier and that place, and with the defence works now being carried out by English engineers at Herat, as indications of vigilance on the part of the Government of India which, whether excessive or not, implies that the graver elements of the north-west frontier problem are constantly present to their minds. So long as it pleases the Russian Government to allow the Afghan boundary question to remain open there will be one special reason for thinking that precautions on our side are not superfluous. Meantime we need not misunderstand such an incident as that of which our correspondent has sent us tidings from Kila Abdulla. It is not serious in itself, but it is part of a policy of preparation which at least contemplates the possibility of serious things in a not very distant future.

WHEN parents in India are anxiously considering the problem of how to find a career for their sons, it is somewhat startling to hear the exponents of Colonial opinion speaking querulously of the absence of arrangements for giving practical effect to the right of Colonial youths to compete for the Indian Civil Service. This right of competition, they plainly allege, belongs to all her Majesty's subjects, but hitherto it is practically denied to those who can not compete in London. They claim that the competition should be held in the Colonial capitals, and that education at the Colonial Universities should be held to qualify for the prizes of the Indian career. If this claim be allowed, the Colonies will, it is kindly said, come to take an interest in India, and in the day of trouble the Colonies may be willing to aid in its defence against a common foe. As matters stand, it is pretty plainly intimated that India may fight the foe as she best can, for it is no affair of the Colonies. Nothing for nothing in this world and very little for a half-penny, is a vulgar aphorism; but it expresses a political truth much better than volumes of the platitudes which are prepared for the Jubilee festivities in London in the present month of June. It is not within the possibilities of the future that the Indian Civil Service will be thrown open to young Australians, or South Africans, or New Zealanders who may distinguish themselves in Southern Universities, and no one in this country will take alarm at the ventilation of a question so remote from practical politics. But the fact is well deserving attention that the Colonial mind now begins to envy the rewards of the administrative career in India which have hitherto been wholly or mainly reserved for those fortunate young men, who owe their training to Mr. Walter Wren, and other benefactors of mankind. Why do the people who are according to the prevailing belief destined to be the heirs of the wealth and power possessed by the European Powers—and who will not have to wait more than fifty years at the outside before coming into that great inheritance—trouble their heads about the tasteless fruit and falling leaves of our pagoda tree, with which all latter day Anglo-Indians are so dissatisfied, of which indeed, they are ashamed? That the Colonials themselves hold religiously the belief that they have secured for themselves the choisest and the largest gardens of this planet is not open to doubt. Sir Robert Stout triumphantly parades the figures which give the whole of Europe 3,905,300 square miles, while Australasia "including Fiji" is as large as the United States, excluding Alaska, and reckons up 3,104,000, while the dominion of Canada has 3,372,300. After this it is scarcely worth mentioning that South Africa (without measuring the area of the Zulu territory annexed ten days ago, which Sir Robert Stout did not take into his purview) has a trifle of 263,000 square miles of land to go on with. Having mentioned casually that India has an area (when its dependencies are thrown in) of 1,482,000 square miles, the nobles of the Home Government are brought to nine-pence by the statistics which show England, Scotland and Ireland combined have only one hundred and twenty thousand square miles amongst them, leaving a beggarly four hundred and thirty-two for the Isle of Man. With all these acquisitions and a great deal more to come—New Guinea, the New Hebrides, land beyond the ken of Zulu or Kaffre in South Africa, the Colonies envy us in India the slow promotion and the depreciated rupee, which make life bitter in this Nabath's Vinyard. Like Alexander, they sigh for new worlds to conquer.

While however the Colonial eye glances enviously at India and scouts the notion that the Colonial taxpayers should pay the five per cent. which would cover the depreciation of the war vessels the British taxpayer deems it his duty to provide at an outlay of £600,000 for the defence of Colonial ports, there is not the slightest intention to share with cousins from England or from India, any of the magnificent resources which they have acquired for themselves. Great Britain may flatter herself that the Colonies are her children, and that they owe their prosperity to her maternal care. The Colonies know that this is a very mistaken view of the facts. Hear what the Hon'ble Mr. Merriman says when dealing with the question of Imperial federation "during the last forty years the population of the self-governing dependencies of Great Britain has increased from three million to nine million souls, and in certain directions the achievements of this handful of people have been prodigious. They have produced gold and precious stones to the value of 350,000,000l. (three hundred and fifty million pounds sterling), they have managed to borrow in addition to this adventitious source of wealth 160,000,000l. and they have disposed of public lands to the value of 40,000,000l. more. In all, over and above the proceeds of the ordinary industries of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and in addition to the vast sums granted on private credit they have derived from other sources the gigantic sum of five hundred and fifty millions sterling (550,000,000l.) which has had quite as much as the protecting and fostering care of the mother country to do in building up that fabric of greatness that we are all so proud of." They owe their success to their own resources and their own good fortune. What do they owe to the mother country? To take her manufactures and enable her to regain and retain her old manufacturing and commercial supremacy? To receive into their midst and to settle on their superabundant soil the starving unemployed of London and other English towns? Such notions do not enter their heads. Nothing is farther from their thoughts. On these points the member of the Cape Legislature whom we just quoted says :—"The statesman must be blind who refuses to read the lesson that is daily taught by the adoption by one Colony after another of protective tariffs for the express purpose of shutting out the manufactures of Great Britain, regardless of the fact that by doing so they are stopping at its source the trade that constitutes the lifeblood of the mother state. The reason given for the policy that prompts the action is in every instance the same—to create and foster industries which shall render the Colony that is wise enough to lean on protection independent of 'foreign,' that is of British, supplies; and it forms a curious commentary on the imperial policy of union that finds such favour everywhere except in practice. The utter indifference on the part of many Colonial communities to immigration, and in some cases the positive opposition by the governing democracy to the introduction of fresh settlers to share their privileges and to lower their wages, tell the same tale—that it is useless to believe that Colonists are prepared out of mere brotherly love to find homes for their starving kindred across the sea, however ready they may be to welcome those who can bring some money in their pockets to increase the Colonial store." Nothing can be more explicit or more true. If we needed confirmation for the words of the Hon'ble Mr. Merriman we should refer to Sir George Campbell's lament in his recent work, that the Colonies are practically closed to English emigrants who do not come as employers and organisers of labour; and that the Colonists seeing their own sons rising up about them find the question of giving them careers almost as perplexing as it is found at Home. When a large discount is taken from the magnificent Colonial totals of square miles of territory—fields of ice and snow, and waterless deserts and mere rock being struck out as delusive—the residuum is not so large after all. Large or small, however, the Colonies desire to keep all the lands they have within their expansive limits, for themselves only. This is a serious matter viewed from any standpoint but that of the Colonials. It is a question which deserves consideration and which will one day be very certainly canvassed, whether the Empire at large can be disinherited of all the land in Australia and in South Africa for the profit of those who first prospected it. In the United States a year or two since the claim set up by certain noble lords and others from the old country to two millions of land which they first marked off with posts, was abruptly set aside by an arbitrary order issued by the President; all the proprietary poles were removed without ceremony. If the emigrants from Great Britain be denied access to Colonial lands, kept in hand not for present use but as an insurance against future needs, we may see the claim to pre-emption summarily set aside by an act of Imperial authority. The Imperial Parliament has never divested itself of the right of legislating for any of the Colonies, which are governed by assemblies which were called into existence by Act of Parliament, and as such are as much under the jurisdiction and control of Parliament as is the Government of India. If the Colonies think it right to push abstract rights to an extreme they must be prepared for the consequences of establishing a very perilous precedent when they ask for a share in the administration of India.

THE Volunteer Reserve has taken more than two years to develop from an idea vaguely sanctioned by Government, to a detailed scheme capable of being immediately put in operation. This seems a long time, for within a couple of months of the general sanction having been given, Bombay and Calcutta were ready with their plans for giving effect to it, and with long lists of men eager to join in the movement. The excuse that is given for delay in passing the various local schemes is that "there were many difficulties to be overcome," an apology which is not very easily fitted in with the fact that the Government have in the main accepted without alteration the schemes presented to them. The Bombay Reserves will be pretty much as the local committee two years ago urged that they should be. Old Volunteers and people who are neither old Volunteers nor young will be embodied, and they are to be as closely affiliated as possible to the existing corps. It would be well if the same condition of entrance for old Volunteers were enforced here as has been included in the Calcutta scheme, namely, that they shall not join the Reserve within a year of quitting the existing corps. It is of the first importance that the Reserve should supplement the existing force and that the possibility of its competing with it should be removed. "Old Volunteers" enrolling themselves in the Reserve should be *bona fide* old Volunteers, and not men who change from one force to the other because the Reservist can pull through with as few Saturday parades and as few attendances at the shooting range as he likes. One of the most valuable contributions to the general scheme of a Reserve is Major Bisset's project for the formation of a Reserve of Railway Volunteers for the Rajputana-Malwa section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The railway authorities in India can do more than any other employers of labour to encourage volunteering by the simple plan which Major Bisset recommends of making it a condition of entrance upon the railway service that all eligible employés shall become active members of the Volunteer Corps, remaining so until drafted into the Reserve or exempted from service by proper authority. The chief merit of Major Bisset's scheme is that it makes admission into the Reserve conditional upon a course of efficient service in the Volunteer ranks, a principle which, although it cannot be applied everywhere, will work with good results wherever there is room for both branches of the service. The movement has been started upon a broad basis, and with as much adaptability to local circumstances as need be. Regard has been had to the peculiar conditions of Volunteering in the large town on the railway, and in the mofussil. The Reserve that is to be formed in the Chota Nagpur division will be an interesting experiment in the application of the principle of a Volunteer Reserve to a small and scattered population, in which a fully organized Volunteer Corps can with difficulty be got together. The extension of the movement in the mofussil will largely depend upon the result of the experiment in Chota Nagpur, which will deserve to be watched with attention.

THE *Pioneer* is "glad to know that the lax interpretation of the rule forbidding Government officers from receiving public addresses, testimonials and entertainments when leaving the country has come under the notice of the Government of India, who are likely shortly to issue orders enforcing the rule in the strictest way." But for the reference which our contemporary makes to "a recent case in the Bombay Presidency" we should have thought that the announcement referred to something that had occurred at Weissnichtwo, Baratara, or elsewhere out of reach and ken. The recent case in this Presidency we can only suppose to be that of Sir William Wedderburn, and the *Pioneer's* allusion to it seems to show that Allahabad can on occasion pick up the discredited blunders of our local contemporary. But the best way of getting at the truth about affairs in the Bombay Presidency is not to invest in an old copy of that paper, and take for gospel the first random assertion that is found therein in big type. A month ago we showed that those who charged Sir William Wedderburn with disobeying the orders of the Government of India in this matter knew something less than half the facts of the case—that the retiring Secretary to Government had distinctly declined to receive any address or to attend any public gathering, and that he had taken the trouble, in so declining, to send his friends a copy of these same orders. There is no reason why even the affairs of the Bombay Presidency should not now and again be discussed in the up-country papers. But if it is worth while to deal with them at all it is worth while to deal with them as matters of fact, rather than as matters of fancy, which is pretty much the same thing as saying, "Be careful as to who your informants are."

ALTHOUGH the Government have kept their decision on the subject of the Military Secretaryship a close secret, it is understood to be a settled thing that the appointment is to go to Colonel Pottinger, R. A., and that he may now be expected to be gazetted any day.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM AND REFORMERS.

THE following letter from Mr. W. Wordsworth has been sent to us for publication. The Hon'ble Mr. Telang's memorandum setting forth the limits and qualifications which in his view ought to circumscribe the action of the Rukhmabai Committee has already appeared in our columns. In publishing Mr. Telang's memorandum we took occasion to obviate any misapprehension by mentioning that the limitations and qualifications as set forth by him had already obtained in another form the approval and adhesion of the Committee. It will be seen that the Chairman of the Committee confirms this statement; there is no controversy whatever either between the Chairman or the Committee and Mr. Telang. The discussion of the principles which are the common standing ground will make this plain, and dispose of a good deal of misapprehension :—

"I regret very much that it is not in my power to attend the meeting of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee this afternoon, or to communicate to that Committee in time my views of Mr. Telang's important and interesting minute which I received this morning. Perhaps the hon. Secretaries will be good enough to circulate among the members of the Committee the few observations which I propose to make on that minute.

Mr. Telang has stated quite correctly, I think, the formal objects which our Committee has put before it, and the grounds on which our united action is based. We are all agreed in holding that the penalty of imprisonment ought not to be awarded for a refusal of conjugal society; and most of us, I hope, if not all, also hold that this penalty bears a peculiarly odious aspect when applied to marriages contracted at an age when the parties could have no rational knowledge of the obligations to which they were committing themselves, or have never lived together. I have been led to believe, principally on Mr. Telang's own authority, that coercive provisions of this kind were unknown to the written law of the Hindus, and also opposed to their moral feelings. I was not unaware that on this point the customary law or practice obtaining in some Hindu States at the present day was very different; but I did not expect to find, as I have found, that there were men living under British authority who looked with envious eyes to that customary law, and would be glad to bring the law of our own Courts into closer conformity with it. I thought, on the contrary, that at least all Hindus who had been submitted to the influences of Western culture and education would have joined with us in seeking the abolition or mitigation of laws and customs which carry on their face stamp of barbarism, but I have been strangely, I may say bitterly, disappointed. I have seen men from whom I expected better things receive with shouts of exultation the sentence of a Court which condemns a Hindu girl to imprisonment for refusing to complete a union which she knows or believes would be the shipwreck of her life's happiness and her self-respect. I have seen one of the Poona leaders of this re-actionary party congratulating a brother in Bombay on the "splendid service" he has rendered to the Hindu community in this Presidency by bringing to light the cruel laws enforcing the conjugal duties of women which now exist in certain Native States, and politely inviting our Committee to dissolve itself as having absolutely no reason for existence. I do not know whether these gentlemen are satisfied with the stringency of the existing law in British territory, or whether they are hopeful of amending that law on the model of Baroda and Indore. In either case, I think, our Committee has excellent reason for continuing its existence and activity, and I should be grievously disappointed if a single one of the distinguished Hindu gentlemen, who are now co-operating with us, should find themselves compelled on any grounds to withhold that co-operation.

I do not think that such grounds exist in the fact that members of our Committee hold different views as to the circumstances or conditions which give validity to the marriage tie, the social and moral consequences of infant marriages, or the possibility of helping forward the slow movement of reform among a timid and conservative people by legislative support. Mr. Telang must have known when he joined our Committee that on these points we were all probably not agreed, and also that the divergence was perhaps greatest among his own countrymen who had to join the Committee. As Chairman of the Committee I sanctioned the publication of Mr. Raghunath Rao's letter, but I did not suppose for a moment that the Committee was pledging itself to work for all the objects which Mr. Raghunath Rao is known to have in view or committing itself to any formal assent to the various principles from which he starts. Speaking for myself as an Englishman, and as a member of the Christian commonwealth, I regard the mutual consent of the two parties to a marriage contract as the supreme condition on which the validity of any marriage depends, and hold that any marriage contracted at an age in which the parties are necessarily ignorant of what they are doing is no marriage at all. I am also quite willing to believe that in the earlier and more rational age of Hindu society the same opinion prevailed; and no one sympathises more heartily than I do with the learned and venerable Dewan of Indore when I watch him fighting almost single-handed his strenuous battle against evil custom and perverted erudition. But I am not prepared to say that non-consensual marriages, which have been the rule in India for many centuries, are not marriages at all, or that it would be proper to treat them as such, or that we could rationally hope for any reform in Hindu customs if we start from that principle. Again, I am quite willing to believe with Mr. Telang that domestic virtue and conjugal felicity are not incompatible with infant marriages, and I join with him in insisting that our Committee should not so enlarge its scope as to embrace any direct attack on that system, or even formally to pronounce any opinion about it. Personally I hold strongly that no great social or political improvement can be looked for in Hindu society so long as it adheres to that system. For one thing it seems to me simply incompatible with any marked advance in female education, and I cannot hope that Hindu society will ever emerge from what I consider its present feeble civilisation, which must condemn it in the future, as it has condemned it in the past, to be the servants of manlier and more energetic races, so long as Hindu mothers remain in their present bondage of ignorance and superstition. I speak with candour and unreserve on this subject, because I desire so heartily the political and social regeneration of the gifted Hindu race, both for its own sake, and for the glory and good name of England, and because I abhor the insidious flattery which some Westerns are in the habit of pouring into the ears of Hindus, perhaps with no other end than that of perpetuating their present feebleness, disunion, and degradation.

Again, I need hardly say, that I consider the existence of the Hindu child-widow one of the darkest blots that ever defaced the civilisation of any people, and it is the direct and necessary consequence of the system of infant marriage. Some years ago I should have expected that these sentiments would have found an echo in the bosom of every Hindu who had received an English education, and particularly among those persons who were attempting to appropriate the political methods and ideas of Englishmen. I have no such delusion now. I find some of them employing all the resources of theological sophistry and cant, not simply to palliate, but to vindicate what is plainly one of the most cruel, blighting, and selfish forms of human superstition and tyranny. I find others manœuvring to arrest every sincere effort at reform, sophisticating between right and wrong, defaming the character and motives of reformers, and labouring to establish by arguments as ridiculous as they are insulting, that English domestic society offers a warning rather than an example to Hindus. I find them vindicating early marriage as the ony safeguard against universal sexual license, a confession of moral incompetence which I should have thought that any people with a grain of self-respect would have shrunk from advancing.

I trust that Mr. Telang and the other Hindu gentlemen on our Committee will understand how completely I separate them and others who think with them from that perverted section of that countrymen to whom these remarks alone apply. So long as they and others continue to hold on high the banner of social reform, and to protect us Englishmen from the mistakes into which zeal uncontrolled by knowledge may lead some of us, I for one will not despair of the future of Hindu society. I am by nature more inclined to trust to opinion than legislation as the instrument of social reform; and I quite accept Mr. Telang's view that it is no function of our Committee to agitate for any change in the law which would make infant marriages illegal. I should be personally prepared to support such a change in the law if a sufficiently large and important section of Hindu society desired it. At present I do not see much prospect of this, and the new law would probably remain a dead letter. But there is a point in social development—witness Lord Shaftesbury's Factory Acts—when legislation gives a powerful support to the highest moral feelings of a community, and a great stimulus to practical improvement. It is one of the functions of the wisest minds in a community to discover and point out to others when this point is reached.

I think I have now touched on all the most important points in Mr. Telang's minute. What I have said comes to this that we do not ask to protect Rukhmabai from the penalty to which she is now exposed because her marriage, contracted in infancy and without her own consent, was no marriage at all, but because imprisonment for the refusal of conjugal society by women is a thing in itself barbarous and repulsive, and doubly so in India where women are already pressed down under the yoke of such cruel unequalities. I do not also lay particular stress on the plea that the suit for restitution of conjugal rights should only lie in cases where those rights have been exercised, for I consider that consent, not co-habitation or consummation, is the formal condition of the validity of any marriage. But I agree with Mr. Telang that this is a circumstance of considerable weight in determining the amount of penalty, supposing that any penalty is enforced.

The practical questions raised by Mr. Telang I reserve for discussion at our next meeting. I will only say here that I am most desirous to bring the action of our Committee, as far as that may be possible, into conformity with his views. I am also anxious to have a more distinct idea of the nature and extent of the pecuniary penalty which he would wish to substitute for imprisonment. It is clear to my mind that a person in Dadaji's position is entitled to some compensation for the disappointment and vaxations he has undergone, and the opportunities missed of forming other matrimonial engagements. The amount of this compensation, as in case of English suits for breach of marriage-promise, ought I think to be determined on consideration of all the circumstances of each particular case.

May 2. W. WORDSWORTH.'

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—The case of Rukhmabai is becoming known amongst all classes of English people, and universal sympathy is felt for her. English women suffer with their Indian sister, and are filled with anxious concern. We would gladly help her, but how to do it we know not.

In addition to her present troubles what if the Privy Council should only weigh the question from a legal point of view, and confirm the sentence!

In that case much money, time, and effort will be uselessly expended, and yet the result we desire fail to be secured.

The law must, and will, no doubt, be altered; but that is a lengthy process. Meanwhile, sympathetic enquiry has made us aware that an Act already exists by which Rukhmabai may be at once liberated from her present distress.

Act X. of Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882, Section 401.—"When any person has been sentenced to prison for an offence, the Governor-General in Council, or the local Government may at any time, without condition, or upon any condition which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence, or remit the whole, or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced."

Surely this is applicable to Rukhmabai. An appeal to Lord Reay or to Lord Dufferin would no doubt result in the exercise of the dispensing power with which each is invested. I most heartily commend this clause to the consideration of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee. But if the case has gone too far for relief to be granted thus, and no escape is possible from the legal meshes in which judicial authority has entangled her, then, at long last, surely the sentence may be remitted, and the true friends of India in both countries must generously supply the cost of these wearisome proceedings.

By bringing this suit into Court the estimation of womanhood in India has been brought prominently before the world, and philanthropic hearts everywhere must now labour until Indian women shall have greater legal freedom, and by individual effort must endeavour to teach the modest and gracious use of freedom.

I have lived for many years in India, have suffered for and with India, and am bound by strong ties of attachment to the country. Famous Hindoo women, great for wisdom and courage, as well as purity, adorn the pages of India's ancient history. The seclusion imported by foreign invaders has resulted in enfeeblement of character, why do not the advanced classes of the Hindoos claim for their women the privileges which are only waiting for the asking? Special marriage legislation has been possible for Native-Christians, and for members of the Brahmo Somaj. Let the enlightened classes abolish from among them the chains of ancient bondage, so that India may be enobled in proportion as her women are pure and free.

Hoping that you may find space in your columns for these few lines, I am, Sir, an Englishwoman and yours, &c.,

E. CAMPAGNAC.

8, St. Ronan's Avenue, Clifton, Bristol, May 12.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above Fund :—

Already acknowledged	Rs. 3,210
Mahomed Yassunhan, Esq., Akola..	150
Captain J. D. Fullerton, R.E.........	50
	Rs. 3,410

THE MORTON CASE.

MR. TURNER appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday afternoon and asked him further to defer his decision in this case until he received a reply to the letters and telegrams of enquiry which he had despatched to the telegraph offices at Calcutta and Chandernagore, and to the accused's brother Charles at Cachar. Mr. Turner said it was an important element in the case whether such a telegram, as the accused alleges he received at Chandernagore, ever existed.

The Magistrate remarked that, of course, was his bounden duty to give the accused every opportunity of disproving the charge; but he could not postpone judgment to an indefinite period. He would, however, comply with Mr. Turner's request to some extent. He would defer judgment till Tuesday next. If he heard from Mr. Turner earlier regarding the receipt of the replies to his letter (loud laughter) he would give judgment before Tuesday.

TELEGRAMS

THE IRISH DIFFICULTIES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

INVOKING THE AID OF THE VATICAN.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 1.

It is understood that the Government are invoking the assistance of the Pope with a view to relieving them from their difficulties in Ireland, and it is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has sent the Duke of Norfolk to Rome to negotiate the resumption of relations between Great Britain and the Vatican; the basis of the negotiations being that the Pope should denounce the Parnellites.

The Pope has ordained High Mass to be celebrated in the Catholic churches in England on Jubilee Day.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

M. ROUVIER'S POLICY.

PARIS, MAY 31.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Rouvier read the programme which he proposes to follow.

In it he agrees to revise the Budget and to retrench the expenditure by sixty millions of francs.

As regards Foreign Policy he says it will be firm but prudent.

A motion of want of confidence brought forward by the Radicals was rejected by a majority of 146 votes.

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF BOULANGER.

A turbulent display in favour of General Boulanger took place this evening outside the Opera House, where a large crowd of several thousand people had assembled. Troops were held in readiness to protect the Elysèe and the Foreign Embassies were specially guarded; owing to these precautions all passed off without any disturbance of the peace.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Sir West Ridgway is still at St. Petersburg, and is daily engaged in carrying on informal negotiations with the Russian representatives.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF HERAT.

English Engineers are engaged in strongly fortifying Herat so as to enable it to stand a siege of sixty to ninety days.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 31.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has been instructed by his Government to remain here some weeks longer in order to discuss the further details in connection with the appendices to the Egyptian Convention, which are to provide for the passage of troops through Egypt in war time should the Canal be blocked.

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MACGREGOR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE. 1.

The following gentlemen have agreed to serve on the MacGregor Memorial Committee:—President: Sir F. Roberts; Members: Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir A. Colvin, Lieutenant-General Chesney, Major-Generals Elles and Chapman, Mr. H. M. Durand, Brigadier-General Lockhart, Colonels A. R. D. Mackenzie, F. Lance, S. B. Hanna and Eardley Wilmot and Captain E. G. Barrow.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

It is reported that the Viceroy appoints Lieutenant Birdwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, now in Burma, Extra Aide-de-Camp on his Staff.

Lieutenant Pollard, Bengal Cavalry, will probably be nominated to a similar appointment.

RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

It is reported from Persia that Russia is extending towards Merv and Askabad in a line southwards towards the district of Herat. She is also linking by telegraph her outposts near Penjdeh with Merv.

LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Irish lawn-tennis championship won by Mr. Renshaw.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of 29 instant

LISBON, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here on the morning of the 29th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Llody's S.N. Co.'s steamer Orion, from Trieste, left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, June 1.

Mail steamer Thames, from Aden, arrived here this morning at 11 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68
4½ per cent. „	72
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108
Bar Silver	43 11-16

THERE was some discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday on a proposal by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar requesting the Municipal Commissioner to favour the Council at the end of each quarter with a return from the Controller showing the gross income and expenditure of the Municipality under the chief heads during each quarter of the current year, as compared with items for the corresponding quarter of the previous year; the various amounts sanctioned during the quarter by the Corporation out of the surplus cash balance over and above those passed in the regular budget, and the nature and urgency of such grants; and the amount of surplus cash balance at the end of each quarter. Some members of the Council were of opinion that the proposal would involve unnecessary trouble on the hard-worked official of the Municipality, and it might also mean some extra expenditure. A majority was, however, in favour of the proposal, on the ground that it would enable the members to obtain all the information which it was desirable that they should possess regarding any items which they sanctioned. The proposition was accordingly carried.

THE Government has, by a Resolution bearing yesterday's date, appointed Mr. Rienzi Walton, M.I., C.E., to be a member of the Committee on the future extension of the city of Bombay.

ON Monday evening the boys of the Scottish School had a festival at the Chowk Plateau, Matheran. Races, jumping, tug-of-war and other sports filled the afternoon, under the superintendence of the Committee. Mr. Birdwood was judge, Dr. Barry, Mr Melvin, Mr. Jefferson and others, ladies and gentlemen, gave their help. A bonfire on a large scale lighted up the close of the afternoon's amusements.

THE employés of the East Indian Railway, who struck at Jamalpore, have been fined various sums, from fifty rupees downwards, for leaving work without giving the customary fifteen days' notice.

THE health of the Amir has so much improved that he has gone to his country seat in the Chandeh Valley for change of air.

THE net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first month of the current financial year, amounted to Rs. 14,70,000, as compared with Rs. 12,76,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE latest published reports from the indigo districts mentioned that rain was generally wanted both in Bengal and Behar, the plant in the latter district having begun to suffer from the long continued drought. In the North-West Provinces and Benares the plant was very small and backward. But since then rain has fallen in most of the districts, which will, no doubt, have done much good except, perhaps, in those districts, such as Midnapur and parts of Purneah and Behar, where the fall has been excessive.

IN connection with the question of intercommunication between Burma and Assam, considerable interest attaches to a journey recently made by four Singphos from the Assam Valley to Tsenbo, forty miles above Bhamo. The travellers, who could speak Assamese and Burmese, were, it is stated, specially sent by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to open up communications and to report on the nature of the intervening country. They travelled by the Patkoi pass and met with no difficulties on the road, which they say is fit for mules and bullocks. The villages on the way were for the most part small, but two with from 150 to 200 houses were passed. No stockades were observed. It took the Singphos 28 days to reach Mogoung, and three days more to get to Tsenbo. The country through which they passed has doubtless been favourably affected by the order which now prevails in the adjoining Bhamo district. The travellers will set out on their return journey early in the present month.

THE following notification conferring the Order of Merit on certain of the 18th Bengal Infantry is published in the *Gazette of India*:—"Havildar Sobhnath Pande for conspicuous gallantry at Oo, on the Chindwin river, on the 28th October 1886, on which occasion, being in command of the escort which accompanied the late Mr. Gleeson, Assistant Commissioner, from Mingin, he bravely held his ground, after Mr. Gleeson was killed, and repulsed the repeated attacks of a vastly superior number of the enemy. Havildar Ramcharitr Singh for conspicuous gallantry on the same occasion, in endeavouring to rescue Mr. Gleeson when attacked by the enemy. In making this attempt he was severely wounded in five places. Naick (now Havildar) Umrao Singh, for conspicuous gallantry in having, on the same occasion, charged with four sepoys into a village occupied by the enemy, driven the latter from their position and burnt the village. Sepoy Dirpal Singh, for conspicuous gallantry, during the retirement from Oo, on the evening of the 28th October 1886, in having brought off the raft (which had run aground) on which the killed and wounded of the escort had been embarked, and conducted it in safety down the river."

MALIK AMAN, previously described as claiming to be the real heir to Upper Chitral, is now said to have sent a despatch to the Mojahadin,—a tribe originally inhabitants of Hindustan, and numbering some 1,500 fighting men—informing them of his claims, denouncing the present ruler of Chitral as an usurper, and promising that, if they assist him to expel Aman-ul-Mulk, they shall share the fruits of his success. The tribe has, however, the same informants state, sent no reply as yet; but a large sum of money has been sent to the nearest British territory in Hazara for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

THE Court of Inquiry at Singapore into the collision between the Bentan and the Fair Penang, which resulted in serious loss of life, has ended in Captain J. S. Harrison, of the Fair Penang, being found guilty of gross negligence on the following charges: "In having failed to port his helm when the three lights of the Bentan were opposed to his own; and, secondly, in not rendering any assistance to the Bentan and in not reporting the occurrence to the master of the light vessel Formosa, who might have saved many of the passengers." The sentence of the Court was that the certificate of the captain should be cancelled. His troubles, however, did not end there, as he was subsequently arrested on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but has been admitted to bail.

THE P. and O. Co have sold their godowns and wharf at West Point, Hongkong, and some sheds at Kowloon to the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. for dlrs. 386,250.

THE first of the tea steamers have left Shanghai for Hankow. The race this year will lie between ths Glenogle and the China Shippers Mutual Co's new steamer Moyune, a vessel built to attain an average speed of 14 knots an hour on the run home.

A CHINESE schoolmaster and two confederates have been arrested for endeavouring to carry off a woman from the British ship Sharpedon into Chinese territory. The schoolmaster wanted to detain the woman as security for the repayment of some money which he had advanced to her husband for the purpose of obtaining the release from Kowloon gaol of the husband's brother. Husband and wife were going to Singapore, and the schoolmaster and his associates had gone into the women's compartment, and, 'unbeknown' to the husband, dragged her out of the ship into a boat, when suspicions were aroused which led to their arrest.

A JAPANESE paper contains an account of a great battle which occurred recently at Hikogori, Miyagase-mura, Kanagawa prefecture. Two distinct engagements took place between two armies of monkeys, each numbering several thousands, some of the combatants using sticks, but the majority the weapons given them by nature. The noise of the combat was heard afar off, and the scene was little short of awe-inspiring. The wounded and slain were collected by the country people, and the skeletons of the victims may be seen by those who doubt the truth of the report.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHUFELDT, of the U. S. Navy, has commenced an action against Jno. Geo. Thirkell, proprietor and editor of the *Shanghai Courier*, for a libel contained in an article published in that paper some months ago and having reference to the Admiral's presence and motives in Corea. The Americans are proverbially sensitive to newspaper criticism. Damages are laid at a thousand dollars.

THE Newfoundlanders have at length gained the royal assent to the "Bait Bill," and after this year neither French nor American fishermen will be at liberty to purchase bait from the Colonists. If the measure has the effect of securing to them the European markets for dried cod, something will undoubtedly be gained; but it may be at the expense of the poorer class among their own fishing population. The Canadian Deputy Minister of Marine, in reporting a visit he paid to Newfoundland last summer, uses these words: "I discovered that all who owned schooners by which they could reach the banks enjoyed prosperity; on the other hand, absolute want almost stared in the faces of others who were compelled to earn their livelihood in open boats just off shore." It is an unfortunate fact that those Newfoundland fishermen, who pursue their avocation in open boats just off shore, are almost entirely dependent on the bait export business. The French threat to catch their own bait is treated by the St. John's papers as mere bluster; but under the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, and the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, the French are quite at liberty to do so on a large stretch of the Newfoundland coast.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES FOR INDIA.

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WHEN Russian aggressiveness a couple of years ago stirred up disputes on the Afghan frontier and threatened to set two Continents ablaze, the Government of India were glad enough to receive offers of assistance from men, who, having once belonged to the Volunteer ranks, knew how to shoulder a rifle and shoot straight, and who proposed to form themselves into a Volunteer Reserve. But when the political atmosphere became clearer, the interest which attached to the scheme showed signs of flagging, and the matter was eventually allowed to drop altogether. Once again, however, the project is receiving attention, and at last the Government has, though in a tentative and half-hearted manner, formally sanctioned the formation of Reserves in Bombay, on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, in Calcutta, and in the Chota Nagpore division. A resolution issued in March 1885, when the scheme was first launched, expressed the approval of Government and gave a general sanction to the formation of a Volunteer Reserve. It was then decided that the Reservists should be armed with Martini Henry Rifles; that 50 rounds of ammunition per man should be issued annually, free of charge; that a capitation grant of Rs. 10 should be given for each man who rendered himself efficient in musketry, and a grant of Rs. 5 for the purchase of a simple uniform should such be adopted.

THE MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

When the scheme of a Volunteer Reserve first assumed a tangible form, the enthusiasm of the people of Bombay induced over 500 former Volunteers to enrol themselves; but since then the interest which had been taken in the movement has waned, and it is now difficult to estimate with any degree of preciseness what measure of support will be accorded to the project. Mr. Roughton, however, is an energetic secretary, who is not easily discouraged by indifference in high places, and it is possible that his exertions may yet be able to give the movement new life. The scheme proposed for Bombay is Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac's, which goes upon the lines indicated by Brigadier-General Edwardes, in a letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of May 4, 1885. Mr. Rivett-Carnac proposed that after receiving the formal sanction of the Government to form a Reserve, the requisite number of rifles and ammunition sholud be applied for, and that Government should be asked to lend the services of drill instructor's from the Regular and the Volunteer services instruct the Reserve in their various duties. He also recommended that Government should be asked to construct, at its expense, a rifle range at some convenient spot in Bombay for the use of the Reserve, so that members might have an opportunity of making themselves efficient shots, permission being also obtained for the use of the rifle ranges at Colaba and Coorla. The work having advanced thus far, his proposals are as follows:—

On obtaining the requisite sanction, the list of names sent in should be carefully gone through and sections formed, having a particular regard to the place of residence of members, and arranging, so far as possible, that members of a section should be near neighbours.

Each section when formed should be requested o elect its own Sergeant or Corporal (which should be done by a vote of the majority), who would be the medium of communication between the section and head quarters, and would arrange for the men of his section to turn out and learn their drill, at a time and place suited, as far as possible, to the convenience of all. The number of sections to be formed and the number of men in each section will be settled hereafter, and will depend on the number of gentlemen joining the Reserve and the Instructors available to teach them their duties.

Having formed sections, and each section having mastered squad and musketry drill (to be certified by the Instructors), companies should be formed by districts, having regard again to the proximity of residence of one section to another. Each company should then elect its Captain, and other subordinate officers, and the Captain of each company should arrange that the various sections forming his company should meet occasionally, say, twice a month, for an hour at a fixed spot and go through company drill. Precision of drill, of course, is not so much to be aimed at; but the object would be to bring the various sections together, and to get them to work in harmony with each other, and, above all, to give them a point of rendezvous in case of emergency, and to ensure that each man would know his right place in the company and that there would be no confusion.

The formation of the various companies into an entire battalion or brigade, and the best method of ensuring the co-operation of one company with another, is a matter which need not be dealt with at present, and should be left to the military authorities to arrange in co-operation with the Officer Commanding the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

In the event of a sufficient number of gentlemen intimating that they wish to serve as Artillery Volunteer Reserve to man the guns in our shore batteries, sanction of Government should be obtained to the formation of one or more gun detachments, and the requisite Instructors applied for. Government should also be asked for the loan of a dummy gun, or a small field gun, to enable each detachment to learn its drill, and subsequently permission should be obtained to work the big guns at Malabar Point, Mahaluxmee or Colaba, to give each detachment a practical interest in the work. Gun detachments should be formed, so far as possible, of gentlemen who are near neighbours, and who live in the vicinity of one or other of the batteries at Mahaluxmee or Colaba. Each gun detachment, when formed should also elect its own Captain, who would make all arrangements for drill, &c., and be the medium of communication with headquarters.

Mr. Rivett Carnac's schame has now received the sanction of the Governor-Generaf in Council, who considered the subject in communication with the Commander-in-Chief. In a letter to the Government of Bombay, dated the 6th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Collen, officiating Secretary to the Government of India, writes:—

"I am desired to inform you that the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 4605, dated 26th August 1885 covering the minutes of the proceedings of a Committee which assembled in Bombay in view to furthering for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in that city, has been considered by the Governor General in Council in communication with the Commander-in-Chief in India. It is observed that the Committee accept the proposals for the formation of the reserve given in the annexed scheme submitted by Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, and further recommend that the Volunteer Reserve should consist of two classes, (*a*) old volunteers, and (*b*) all others with separate qualifications for efficiency for each class. The Government of Bombay also approve of the proposals made by the Committee for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve for Bombay and its neighbourhood, and recommend them for sanction. His Excellency in Council also asks that staff, &c., may be allowed.

"2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council regrets that the matter has been allowed to remain so long in abeyance and now has much satisfaction in giving the sanction asked for by the Governor in Council for the formation of the Volunteer Reserve in question. With reference to the details of qualification, arms, ammunition, uniform, capitation grant, &c., I am to refer you to Military Department letter No. 587-c., Volunteer Corps, dated Fort William, 13th Mrach 1885, in which general sanction was given to the formation of Reserves and Military Department letter No. 1134-b., dated 6th May 1887, conveying sanction to the formation of a system of Reserves for the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Corps; and to add that the measures sanctioned in these letters, and view therein expressed, may be held to be generally applicable to the Bombay Reserve.

"3. As regards the staff, I am to say that the Reserves should as much as possible be affiliated to the Bombay Volunteers, so that they may derive full advantage from the instructional staff, ranges, and appliances attached to this Corps. Should, however, some extra additional staff be found necessary, the Government of India will favourably consider any recommendations on this head which the Government of Bombay may submit.

"4. In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India will be glad to be informed hereafter of the measures which have been taken to start this Reserve, and of the degree of success which has attended its formation."

This letter has been communicated by the Government of Bombay to Captain Roughton, honorary secretary to the Volunteer Reserve Committee, who has been requested to favour Government, through the Adjutant-General to whom the same communication has been made with the information asked by the Government of India.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major W. S. S. Bisset, R. E., Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and Commandant of the 2nd Battalion of the Volunteer Corps of that line (formerly the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteers), submitted the following scheme for the consideration of the Government:—

I.—That all eligible persons who may hereafter enter the Railway service shall become active members of the Volunteer Corps, and shall remain so until drafted into the Reserve or exempted from future service by proper authority.

II.—All Volunteers who have qualified five times as efficients and have attained the age of 35 years may, if they so desire it, be drafted into the Reserve.

III.—Also such members as, from the distance they live away from their company headquarters, or for other reasons, may be allowed by Commandants, as special cases, to join the Reserve.

IV.—That the following conditions be sanctioned:—

(*a*)—Qualifications: attendance at two drills a year, and at such parades as may be specially ordered by the Commandant. Shooting the annual course of musketry.

(*b*)—Clothing: Uniform, helmets, and loose khakie blouse.

(*c*)—Arms and accoutrements: Martini-Henri rifle with bayonet and waist belt with pouches capable of holding 60 rounds.

(*d*)—Capitation grant: half, namely, Rs. 10 for efficients and Rs. 15 for extra efficients; also Rs. 2 per efficient allowed for prize-shooting to Railway Corps.

(*e*)—Ammunition: 100 rounds per man free, and 100 rounds for private practice at half-price

The Government of India express the opinion that the formation of Railway Volunteer Reserves is highly desirable, and has accorded sanction to the formation of a Reserve for the 2nd Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps, and also for the 1st Battalion should it be found possible. The question of the obligatory emolument of all railway employés as Volunteers will be dealt with hereafter.

CALCUTTA.

The facts in connection with the Calcutta Reserve are thus set forth officially:—

The Government of India accept the proposal that there should be only one Reserve in Calcutta, to be sub-divided into two classes, and formed into one battalion, organized in territorial companies according to postal districts, and officered by Reserve Volunteers. The Government of India agree with Sir Rivers Thompson in thinking that the restrictions to enrolment in the Reserve proposed by Major Boardillon should be enforced, namely, that a Presidency Volunteer should not be allowed to enter the Reserve within one year of resignation of membership in the existing Corps; also that only those persons should be allowed to join the Reserve who are stationed within a certain distance of Calcutta, to be defined by the Local Government. As regards officers, the Government of India also agree that officers who have held commissions of a lower grade in the Volunteer Forces may be promoted on joining the Reserve to a higher grade, and on passing prescribed examinations; also that no private or non-commissioned officer in the Reserve shall receive a commission as an officer in the Reserve unless he qualifies for a commission by doing duty with an active corps.

On the subject of uniform the Government of India have no objection to the Reserve Volunteers having the same uniform as that of the Presidency Volunteers provided that the cost to Government on this head does not exceed the grant of Rs. 5. It is thought, however, that if the Reserve adopt any uniform at all, it would be better for them to adopt a very simple serge or khakie suit, which could be procurable within the limit of the capitation and uniform grant.

The Corps when formed should be affiliated to the Calcutta Volunteers and be under the administrative command of the Officer Commanding the Presidency Volunteers. The services of the instructional staff attached to the Calcutta Volunteers will be available for this battalion; also the range and other appliances.

THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

In connection with the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in the Chota Nagpore Division, the opinion of Sir Rivers Thompson as regards a Reserve in the mofussil generally was as follows:—

Such a Reserve orginization as could be formed would never be much more than a nominal roll of men, valueless for any purpose of combination or practical good, owing to the fact that the material for a Reserve in a mofussil district is limited in quantity and of inferior quality, and to the difficulties of detail in regard to enrolment, organization, drill, custody of arms, and to the conflicting views which are held generally with regard to these details. Sir Rivers Thompson preferred that additional encouragement should be given to the Regular Volunteer movement, and persevering efforts made to induce all Europeans in the districts to join existing regiments rather than support the formation of Volunteer Reserves in mofussil districts. He, however, made an exception in the case of the Chota Nagpore Division, and considered that encouragement should be given to the movement made by the European residents of Chota Nagpore towards doing something in the way of volunteering, and that sanction be conveyed to the formation of a Volunteer force in that division on the lines proposed in the Commissioner's letter No 55-M, dated 18 June, 1885.

The view taken by the Government of India is as follows:—"The difficulties represented by the Lieutenant-Governor are admitted; but it is hoped that the sanction accorded to the formation of a Reserve in the Presidency town, the concessions made in connection therewith, and the views expressed on the subject may, when they become more generally known, be conducive to stimulating a desire on the part of mofussil residents to join Provincial Reserves, which may be affiliated to existing Corps or otherwise provided for, and thus realise the desire of the Government of India for the general formation of Volunteer Reserves in India."

Sanction is accorded for the formation of a Volunteer Reserve in the Chota Nagpore Division on terms given below, and the Government of India express a hope that it may prove successful, and that European and Eurasian residents of other divisions may be stimulatd to join in a similar movement. The conditions are:—

I.—Rifles to be issued to the members of the Reserve, who should be responsible for them, and who should return them in good condition if they leave the district or resign.

II.—Fifty rounds of ammunition to be allowed free of cost, and each member to be allowed to purchase any quantity up to 100 rounds at cost price.

III.—The simplest and plainest uniform to be adopted, if any is considered necessary.

IV.—The members belonging to each district to form a section. The districts of each division to form one or two companies according to strength.

V.—The divisional company to have a full complement of officers.

VI.—Rifle ranges to be provided at the headquarters of districts, if possible.

THE CAPITATION GRANT.

In connection with the test for efficiency justifying the grant of capitation allowance, the views of the Commander in-Chief, accepted by the Government of India, are set forth in the following communication from the Adjutant-General's Office:—

As regards the question of an efficiency test in musketry for members of this Reserve, his Excellency considers the following scheme, which was submitted to the North-Western Provinces Government on the 5th May 1885, as sufficient:—

Yards.	Rounds.	Position.	Target	Hits.
100	5	Standing	4 feet square	2
200	5	Kneeling	4 feet square	2
300	5	Lying down	4 feet square	2

As among the Reserve Volunteers there will be some excellent shots, some bad, and others quite unable to shoot, while a certain proportion will be unable to avail themselves of the regular ranges, and taking into consideration that members of the Force will be unable or unwilling to devote time to musketry training or travel any distance to fire a specified course on a regulation range at regulation targets, his Excellency considers the best arrangement would be to leave the question of qualification for the capitation grant of Rs. 10 very much in the hands of Commandants, to whom the Pay Department should pass the sums claimed on being furnished with a certificate that the individuals named are acquainted with the proper method of keeping their arms, accoutrements and ammunition in proper order, that they were in good condition when inspected by the person appointed to do so, and that each Reserve Volunteer is capable of shooting up to the prescribed standard.

For those members who are ignorant of fire-arms and unable to qualify, arrangements could be made for them to receive instruction from the nearest Volunteer Sergeant or other qualified Instructor.

Such shooting as might become necessary to prove a member, or to practise him up to the required standard, could be carried out at or near his own home, the Adjutant or Sergeant Instructor or other person deputed, being responsible that he fires from correct distances, measure on any convenient and safe ground, and at proper sized targets, made either of wood or canvass, so as to be easily moved from place to place as necessary.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION CARDS.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me on reading the reply of your correspondent "Postwalla," who comes forward in the capacity of official apologist, to my letter of the 30th ultimo, in your issue of to-day, that the words "Universal Postal Union Cards" are altogether misleading and incorrect. The meaning of the word "universal" according to Webster is "All; extending to or comprehending the whole;" and we must allow that Webster is an authority. We are now told that the words Universal Postal Union Cards are meant to imply no cards at all, but an "article", which at the whim and for the convenience of the Post Office may be construed into a letter and charged, according to Postal rules, double letter-postage. This is a stage of advancement, I should say, not altogether relished by the general public, although it may conduce to increase the revenue in the Postal Department. If such Universal Postal Union Cards should not have been posted in Egypt at all, why not charge double the Postal Card rate instead of manufacturing a Universal Postal Union Card into a letter and exacting double letter postage?

Moreover, while on this subject of underpaid postage, it seems to me the public are a long-enduring race. If through an oversight an insufficient stamp is put on a letter the addressee is not only called upon to make good the proper postage in addition to the insufficient postage on the letter, but he has to pay double the amount of the proper postage in addition to the postage already attached to the letter. To my mind this is an imposition, and greatly in excess of the requirements of the case.

My contention is, that such cards as those referred to, and upon which I was charged six annas, should be what the name implies—"universal," *i.e.*, all over the Union—and if Egypt is not included in the Union—and I believe she is—then the sooner she is the better it will be for those travelling on the chief highway to India and the East. Further, I think that this is a fitting subject for the Presidency Postmaster to bring before the Postmaster-General of India, seeing that I have brought it to his notice in this prominent way, that the same may be remedied with all convenient speed.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Bombay Club, 1st June.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your report of the meeting of shareholders of Barton and Co. is to a certain extent incorrect, and I should like to have the exact statements made public.

I elicited from the chairman the following figures:—

Rs. 80,000	original capital of the company after confiscation of vendor's shares for non-payment of guaranteed dividend.
„ 50,000	new capital
Rs. 1,30,000	against which all the Company has to show is
Rs. 40,000	estimated cost of present stock
„ 21,000	book debts outstanding
Rs. 61,000	less
„ 21,000	liabilities
Rs. 40,000	the deficiency on the paid-up capital being
Rs. 90,000	which could not possibly have been lost in fair ordinary trading.

The directors could not account for the deficiency. I asked the chairman under what circumstances the original stock had been taken over, and by whom valued from the vendors. We were informed that it was accepted by the then Board at *Vendor's selling* prices less 15 per cent., and that two professional gentlemen who could not possibly know, I fancy, any thing at all about a specialist's question such as this, were appointed to examine the goods. I stated that I had never heard of such a monstrous proceeding. I should imagine that a discount of 30 to 40 per cent. on *bona fide* selling prices of such a perishable and fancy stock was not more than a reasonable allowance, and that the common-sense precaution of having the stock checked and valued by experts should have been taken. The original stock was, I believe, valued at Rs. 38,000, and supposing that Rs. 18,000 too much was paid for it, there still remains a deficiency between this reduced value of the original stock and the estimated *cost* value of the present stock of, say Rs. 72,000.

It is impossible that this sum can have been lost in trading, and the question then arises whether the property of the shareholders has been misappropriated.

The direction throughout seem to have been of the weakest possible character, and I think the Board should at any rate give the unfortunate shareholders some idea of the manner in which the capital of the company has been dissipated at such an alarming rate. The notice calling the meeting stated that there was proof that the company was not paying, this proof should be founded on facts showing the result of, say the last 6 months' working, but no statement or account whatever was placed before the meeting, and when questions were asked as to the value of the stock no one could give even an approximate estimate of either the quality or the value thereof, so that the already diminished stock may be less than the directors make it. Shareholders are entitled to know what has been done with their money, and the directors should answer such queries.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. BAKE.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

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LORD REAY ON THE ABKARI LAWS.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—In his speech at Mahableshwar Lord Reay expressed his opinion that in spite of some defects in the operation of the Abkari laws, they were well suited to the condition of the country. No one can deny that this is the honest conviction of his Excellency; but he is not in a position to know all the facts about the working of these laws, which may be quite within the reach of newspapers. He has necessarily to depend far more upon official reports than upon any personal experience of his own. Mr. Mulock has drawn a very attractive picture of the growing sobriety of the people, and the Governor has been pleased to call attention to it. But we can say from our experience that the picture is imaginary, and we are sorry that people of this Presidency have not yet attained to the degree of sobriety which is claimed for them. It is true that the Abkari Act has been divested of some of its rigorous provisions during the administration of Lord Reay; but it would be a mistake to suppose that the policy of the present Government is quite unobjectionable. It is a mistake to class toddy with intoxicating spirits, and accordingly put restrictions upon the sale of this harmless and favourite drink of the poor. It is also a mistake to say that the existing regulations have tended to effect a decrease in drunkenness. We should rather say that the country liquor of inferior quality, which is now sold in place of the pure and unadulterated liquor of old, is more intoxicating and injurious in its effects. If the Government chooses, they can, by taking proper steps, increase their revenue from this source and at the same time introduce such reforms as may gain the good will of the people, as well as go to diminish drunkenness.

The *Bombay Samachar* says:—We have never had occasion to speak well of the Abkari Act. But we do not agree with the deputation as to the grounds of their disapproval of it. In the first place, drunkenness is not so very prevalent in this country as they imagine. Whatever the evils of the Abkari laws, they have not contributed to the increase of intemperance. Lord Reay is also mistaken in supposing that the heavy price charged for liquor tends necessarily to make the people temperate. The price does not affect those who have contracted the inveterate habit of drinking, and if they are not well off they satisfy their craving a portion of the money which they would otherwise have spent on their food and clothing. The Governor anxiously looks forward to the day when the people will have become total abstainers. Such a consummation is not likely to be facilitated by the punishments lately inflicted on a charge of intimidation upon some people who were trying to promote a combination in favour of total abstinence in the Concan and in Gujerat. Supposing for a moment that there was some ground for the charge of intimidation, the officers ought to have connived at it seeing how beneficial was the object in view.

BURIAL *vs.* CREMATION.

The *Bombay Samachar* contains the following remarks upon the recent discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the question of disposing of the dead among low-caste Hindoos:—We believe that cremation would be a better method of disposing of the dead bodies than the present method of burying them in the cemetery on the flats. These people have inclined to burial not from choice, but simply to avoid the more expensive method of burning. According to our opinion, it is their poverty, and not their will that consents to burial. But even if they were to disapprove of cremation, we are sure their objections would cease as soon as its advantages have been properly explained to them.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

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THE *Englishman* publishes a brief but graphic narrative of Abdul Latif, fireman, the sole survivor it is feared of the crew of the tug Retriever, which foundered in the cyclone off the Sand-heads at one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 26th instant; and also reports from several steamers. In face of the fury of the storm the only hope of safety lay in running out to sea. At two o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday the Retriever cast off the Godiva, and after battling with the wind and waves for eleven hours the gallant little vessel and her doomed crew, powerless as foam flakes on a wind tossed river, disappeared beneath the waves, and were swallowed up in the great waters. Besides the deck hands and the seventeen lascars in the engine-room, there were on board Captain Hamer, the mate, the three engineers, and Mr. Keith-Sim, the only passenger, and Abdul Latif. Seventeen hours in the water clinging to a spar, the wonder is that the man ever survived the prolonged exposure and the buffetting of the waves. Captain Hamer, of the Retriever, was one of the oldest and most experienced captains in India. Years ago, when the China clippers traded regularly between Calcutta and China, Captain Hamer was a seaman of noted courage and experience; and the long years of his service in these waters rendered him one of the most trustworthy and expert among seamen sailing for the port. A very large circle of friends sincerely mourn his loss, and sympathise deeply with his widow and family in their sad bereavement. Mr. Keith-Sim, of the Queen's Insurance Company, the only passenger on board the Retriever, was well-known and very popular in Calcutta, and when the first announcement of the loss of the vessel appeared in the Englishman, sincere regret and sympathy were expressed for his wife and children. Nothing as yet has been heard of the Sir John Lawrence, and the worst is feared. Still it must be remembered that in 1874 the same steamer, with the same commander ran into a cyclone at the Sandheads. She bravely stood away, and after five days' suspense reached Madras. The Godiva, is reported safe.

THE LOSS OF THE RETRIEVER.

THE following is the Statement made by Abdul Latif, the engineer of the Retriever:—

I was for one year a fireman on board the Retriever. We left Calcutta early on the morning of the 24th, taking the Godiva in tow. We reached Culpee that evening, and anchored there for the night. The weather was perfectly fine, there being a smooeth sea with no breeze. We left Culpee at 6 a. m. the following day, reached Saugor, and anchored there in the evening. The breeze then was a little fresh, but there was no storm. We left Saugor on Wednesday morning at five o'clock, went out to the pilots' station, and here left the Godiva. When we left Saugor the gale began to spring up. After we cast the Godiva off at about 2 p. m. the storm came down upon us. We then bore out to sea, because it was dangerous to come back. To save the steamer we stood out to sea. When we were out the storm increased. We began saying among ourselves, when the storm was coming on, that it might be a very heavy storm if we went further out. The storm increased still more. We were all below on account of the rolling of the vessel, that is the engine room crew, and the others were on deck. The steamer was pitching heavily; much water was coming into her, and waves were washing over her decks—sweeping her decks. From the rolling of the ship the water entered the engine rooms. The dead lights were smashed in, and the water ran into the engine-room. The engine-room was also filled with water, from the water coming in from the deck. The hatches were battened down with tarpaulins, and these were carried away by the wind. The ship was under control the whole time.

At 1 a. m. the ship went down. The engine-room was full of water waist-high. The waves broke down the sky-lights over the engineroom and rushed down. I was washed out of the engine-room by the water and brought up through the skylight as far as I can remember. We all thought we were going to die when the water was pouring in. There was no means of getting on deck, owing to the rush of water. There was only one passenger on board. When the vessel had gone I found myself floating, and saw nothing else. I saw nobody else. The sea was then running very high, and was breaking very heavily. I saw nobody connected with the steamer again. I saw spars floating about. I was sucked down by the steamer going down and then came up again. When I came up I caught hold of a spar. For two hours I was senseless. I hung on to the spar till I was picked up at 5 P. M., after having been 17 hours in the sea. The Nepaul picked me up. They threw a buoy attached to a rope to me which I seized. I put the buoy over my head, and was pulled up on board. I did not see the *Nepaul*, but they saw me. When the ship came to me I cried; "Save me, give me something to catch hold of." From swallowing so much water my stomach was very much distended, and I have still a bad pain in it. I was bruised about my hands, head, and feet. They fed me on board the Nepaul and the doctor treated me. I was treated with the utmost care, and am very grateful. As far as I know, nobody else from the Retriever was saved. There was the captain, mate, three engineers, and one passenger on board, six Europeans in all. There were 18 of us in the engine-room, and I do not know how many *khalasis* on deck, but about the same number.

THE P. & O. S. S. "NEPAUL."

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Nepaul was also caught in the cyclone, and experienced the full fury of wind and sea. When the Nepaul approached Madras the appearance of the sea and weather was exactly similar to that which she experienced duridg the cyclone last year off that coast. It was naturally concluded that there was a cyclone northward.

On Tuesday, the 24th, no observations could be taken. At 8 p. m., there was a light wind, the weather being very sultry, and the vessel rolling to a confused swell. On the 25th also no observations could be got. The weather was the same, the vessel rolling to a confused sea. At noon of the 26th the sky was overcast, with rain, and a high and very confused sea, the vessel rolling heavily, and prepared for heavy weather. There was a very threatening appearance ahead, in consequence of which the engines were eased to half-speed. At midnight the vessel was shipping water. On Thursday morning it was thought that the vessel was off False Point. This was concluded only by soundings. The vessel was kept away from the Pilot Ridge Lightship, which could not be found. The Nepaul then kept away for the Eastern Channel Lightship. There was a very strong breeze blowing, with hard squalls, and a heavy confused sea. All that morning the vessel passed wreckage, such as parts of boats, awnings, stretchers, oars, spars, cabin fittings, and boxes. At 3-30 a man was observed on a piece wreck. In consequence of the heavy sea running at the time it was unsafe to lower a boat. The vessel was worked down towards the man. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting near him, owing to the heavy sea. At 5-10, the same evening, the man was picked up. He stated that he was a native fireman of the tug steamer Retriever, which, he added, had foundered at 1 a.m. the same morning. He could not say what had become of the rest of the crew. He remembered that the steamer filled fast, but he managed to get through the engine-room skylight. Having found himself in the water, he, by some extraordinary chance, struck against a spar, and clung to it. This spar appeared to be a portion of the wheel house of the Retriever. He gave his name as Abdul Latif, and was the identical man whom the Nepaul had seen at 3-10 that afternoon. The vessel's head was turned southward, and at 6 p.m. a terrific squall of wind and rain was experienced. The vessel was battened down and prepared for bad weather. The next morning (Friday) at 2 the vessel stood up to the northward. The sea and wind commenced to decrease. At 9 a.m of the 27th the Eastern Channel Lightship buoy, and a piece of a boat painted black, were observed, but the Lightship was missing. The Nepaul then stood in for the intermediate Lightship, and the latter reported the loss of her coir cable, adding that all was well. The lower and Upper Gasper Lightships reported all well. The Nepaul then observed westward a full-rigged painted ship to port. The ship was westward of the intermediate Lightship. It could not be known whether she was abandoned or not. She was signalled, but did not reply. Her jibboom appeared to have gone. Her maingallant yards and sails were blown adrift, and lashed round the mast. She appeared to be about two miles westward of the Nepaul. There was a sand bank between her and the Nepaul. The Nepaul reported to all ships, outward bound, all news regarding lightships &c. At 1 p.m. on Friday, the Nepaul anchored off Saugor, and telegraphed to to Calcutta about the cyclone. When the s.s. Resolute passed the Nepaul that day news was communicated to her of the cyclone. On Thursday night and on Friday early in the morning three steamers passed the Nepaul, but it could not be known what these steamers were. The s.s. Maharaja was passed by the Nepaul off the intermediate Lightship.

THE A. S. N. CO.'S "PESHWA."

THE following very interesting account of the experiences of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's Peshwa in the cyclone will be perused with much interest:—

Left Port Blair at 9-30 a.m. on Saturday, the 21st of May, eight hours before the usual time of starting from that port, hoping thereby to save the tide at Calcutta and arrive on the evening of the 24th instant. Experienced along the east coast of the Andaman Islands strong westerly winds with heavy squalls of wind and rain. Passed Table Island (Cocos Group) at 8 a. m. of the 22nd, when the sea commenced to get up and the steamer rolled and lurched heavily. At 8 a.m. there was a brisk gale blowing from the south-west, with hard squalls of wind and rain, the Bar, being 29·65 in, and a heavy crosss westerly and N.W, sea running, the sea being unusually high and lumpy. At 10 a. m in a heavy lurch the cargo of timber stowed in the, tween decks broke adrift. With some difficulty, it was secured with shores from the deck and lashings, and was left apparently all right. At noon in Lat 15·12 N., Long 92·28 E., there was a fresh S. S. W. gale blowing, Bar falling 29·56. During the afternoon, the weather getting worse, the engines were reduced to slow speed. At 8 p.m. the gale was still increasing wind veering to S. S. E., and a very high cross sea from S.-W. and N. W. At midnight the Bar. registered 29·37, wind S. E., and blowing a hard gale with furious squalls of wind and rain. The ship's head was put to the eastward, and kept so until 4 a. m, of the 23rd instant. At 2-30 a. m. of the 23rd, in a furious squall, the captain's gig was blown from the starboard davits, where it was hanging, across to the port side of the deck, smashing the engine-room and chief engineer's skylights on its way.

At 4 a. m. of that date the Bar showed 29·30, wind S. by E., and blowing very hard. At 8 a. m. it blew a strong gale with furious squalls of wind and rain and a mountainous sea on. The steamer, although rolling and lurching heavily, was making very good weather, and really behaving well. At noon we calculated our position Lat. 16·50 N., Long. 91·33 E., the wind and sea appearing inclined to moderate, but the Bar was still falling, and more rapidly, registering 29·13 in. Everything moveable was secured with double lashings, and the hatches were carefully battened down. At 2 p. m. it was blowing a strong gale with heavy rain squalls from S.-E. At 3 p. m. the Bar. registered 28·98 in., the lowest it fell to. At 3-30, in a heavy squall, the wind shifted to S.-W., and the Bar. rose to 29·00 in. The steamer's head was put to the S.-E., and she apparently was making good weather. At 4 p. m. the Bar. registered 29·08, and the wind rapidly increased to a hurricane, blowing furiously. The rain was pouring down in torrents, while the sea began to get most dangerous, coming along in heavy, rolling breakers. At 5 p. m. the Bar. registered 29·15, and the tempest was then at its height. The starboard life boat, hanging on the davits, was blown in on to the bridge deck over the awning ridge chains, and was secured after some time by the officers, the lascars being practically useless. The starboard gangway ladder was blown or washed adrift, and another boat on the skids was stove in.

Just as everything was secured the steamer gave some very heavy lurches, flooding the decks fore and aft and washing the cover of the bunker hatch adrift, which also had to be refastened by the officers, the third officer and second engineer getting much bruised while doing it. At 8 p. m. the storm moderated a little, the Bar. being 29·30, wind south. At midnight Bar. 29·60 in. On May 24, the wind still continued to moderate, and at 5 a.m. the steamer was put on her course. As daylight came on the steamer looked in a very wrecked condition, sheep pen and two hencoops gone, the forward steam pipe leading to the which and windlass caried away, the duck pen gone, and two native cabooses much damaged. At 8 a.m,, Bar. 29·60 in., wind south aad sea moderate. From there to the Sandheads experienced hard southerly gales with furious squalls and a heavy confused westerly and north-westerly sea.

At 9-30 p. m. of 26th instant found ourselves in the position of the East C. Light ship, but could see neither light nor pilot brigs, so stood to W. S. W. until daylight. On taking soundings at that time found ourselves in the neighbourhood of the Pilot Ridge Light ship station, which was shortly after occupied by sights, but could see no Light ship. We then steered for the Eastern Channel Lightships passing much wreckage on the way, apparently awning spars, painted white. At 9-30 we found ourselves in the Long of the Eastern Channel Light vessel, but could not see her. We steered north, and at 10 a. m. picked up the station buoy, which we found by sounding was in position. We then shaped a course for the Lower Gasper, intending to get into Sugar Roads.

At 11-30 passed the Intermediate Light vessel and saw the ship Godiva on shore on the western reef, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Spit Buoy. At 11-45 exchanged signals with the Company's s.s. Maharaja, outward bound, who told us if we followed him out to the station buoy he would put, his pilot on board us. At 2-30 p. m. he came on board at great risk in one of the Maharaja's boats, which was in charge of the second officer. We saw the boat safely back to the other steamer and then proceeded towards Saugar. At the Lower Gasper we communicated with the I.M.S. Resolute and informed her of the state of things outside. We arrived at Saugar at 8 p. m., anchored there for the night, and arrived at Garden Reach at 2 p. m. of the 28th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S "LAWADA."

The following is a report of the observations taken by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Lawada, from Cananore :—

Monday, May 23, Latitude 13·10 N. Longitude, 25·23 E,—4 p.m. Fresh steady winds from W. S. W. Dull, overcast and unusual appearance of sky and sea, prepared ship for bad weather. Bar. 29·65. 24th—No particular change till 5 p.m., Bar. then 29·62. Wind hauling to N. W. and North. 6 p.m., Light variable wind and squally with light rain, and high sea. 25th—Heavy squall with rain from N. W. 5 a.m. Bar. 29·65. Fresh gale with violent squalls, rain, thunder and lightning. Reduced speed to three knots, every appearance of a heavy cyclone to the northward. Position at noon 18·13 N, 86·24 E Bar. 20·57, 8 p.m., Weather at its worst. Strong gale from W. S. W. wind dry, hot, and stifling, Bar, 29·51. Midnight Barometer rising and general appearance of the weather improved. 26th.—5 a.m. Bar. 29·60. Proceeded north full speed, 6 a. m. set reefed foretopsail, 9-30 a.m. Sudden and violent squall from West, blowing away the topsail, sea for a few minutes like a sheet of breakers. Noon. Bar. 29·60, with South, strong breeze and overcast. Lat. 19·55 N. 87·12 E. During the night searched for the Ridge and Eastern Channel light ships but saw nothing. Midnight, stood to southward, strong gale from South to West, Bar. 29·60. 27th.—3 p.m. sighted E. Channel Station buoy, but no lightship or pilot brigs. Midnight wind South, Bar. 29·73, no pilot vessels to be seen. Sat., 28th.—5-30 a.m. sighted South Channel buoy. 8 a.m., received pilot from brigs on the station. 6-40 p.m., arrived at Garden Reach.

LETTERS FROM EMIN PASHA.

DR. R. W. FELKIN, Edinburgh, has received from Emin Pasha, *via* Uganda and Zanzibar, four letters and a scientific paper. The letters contain the latest information received from the distinguished German officer, to whose relief Mr. Stanley is now leading an expedition *via* the Congo. Among other things, he mentions the discovery of a new and important river, the existence of which has been disputed by geographers. This river, which is named the Kakibbi, was explored by Emin Pasha, and found to flow into the south end of the Albert Nyanza. The following are translations by Dr. Felkin of those portions of the original letters which are of public interest :—

WADELAI, May 5th, 1886.

Dear Friend,—In my last letter to Sir John Kirk, at the beginning of January of this year, I enclosed a few lines to you and to———just to tell you that I still live and bear you in remembrance. In the meantime, Dr. Junker, who had remained some time with Kabarega, started from there on the 2nd of March to Uganda, and will now, I hope, be well on his homeward journey. During his stay with Kabarega, porters had been provided for him in a most friendly way. These returned from Uganda, bringing with them the post, which must have been lying in Uganda for a very long time. Amongst other things, I received a despatch from the Egyptian Government, accompanied by a very friendly letter from Sir John Kirk. Dr Junker had taken the opportunity to send me two packets, which he had received from the missionaries, as well as copies of their letters to him, from which I see that Mr. Mackay is still in Uganda, as well as a Rev. Mr Ashe. At last, therefore, I have received trustworthy intelligence—at least, fragments of intelligence—of the events which have happened in the Soudan, of Gordon's death, and of the fall of Khartoum ; of the abandonment of the Soudan, and of its evacuation by the British troops, and many other new and startling details. The Government has had the goodness to invest me with full powers in all my actions, and also, in case we make up our minds to march to Zanzibar from here, it has opened a credit for me with Sir John Kirk. Heartily thankful I am for this friendliness, received after three years of seclusion; still, it certainly appears to me that, to a certain extent, at least, the people in Egypt have false ideas as to our position, and especially about the possibility of a march from here to Zanzibar *via* Uganda. That it is easy to march into Uganda, but difficult to get out again, you know by your own experience. Add, to that the difficulty, that the large amount of arms we possess would be a terrible temptation to the ruler of Uganda—whatever his name may be—and you will readily understand that I shall think twice before I lead my people into that mouse-trap. At anyrate, all the letters which I have written to Mwanga, the Katikiro, and the Arab merchant Hamis, &c., with the request to receive us, and for permission to pass through the country—or at least to send me people with whom I could confer on the matter—have, up to to-day, received no reply; and the missionaries to whom Sir John Kirk has so warmly recommended me do not seem to have any better success than I myself. The only one who has in the least degree remained our friend, and helped us in every possible way, is Kabarega, and it is with him that the Waganda, on account of all kinds of misunderstandings, have had war, in which, however, they have received, according to all accounts, a severe repulse. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, it does seem to me that, with considerable patience and trouble, it would at last, perhaps, be possible to find a way of retreat and to come to some arrangement with the Waganda ; but the danger to us at the present moment is nearer home in our own land, where from day to day I am expecting an outbreak of the fires of rebellion, which seem to be shining through the ashes which cover them. You know that amongst our people both military and civil, there are very few Egyptians who had not been sent to me either as criminals—and who, after having worked off their punishment, have received employment—or those whom the Egyptian Government wished, for various reasons, to get rid of, and therefore banished to my province. Instead of putting themselves upon a good footing with the Negro officials and soldiers, these "gentlemen," by their haughty and arrogant behaviour, their dishonesty and oppression, brought things to such a state that the Negro officers held themselves completely apart from them, and, as long as the Egyptian Government existed in the Soudan; they bore the oppression, because they felt that the Egyptian influence was too powerful to be withstood, nourishing their animosity, but in silence and secrecy. This is now all changed. The Soudanese soldiers and officers, who, be it remembered, do not at all wish to go away from here—because, so to speak, under normal conditions they live here peacefully and comfortably, whilst in Egypt they were looked down upon and only considered to be the "slaves"—the Soudanese officers, I say, fear that, should they go to Egypt, they will have to put up with far more oppression and incivility than they have been subjected to here, and as they have had more than enough of both they do not care for more. Of their own will, therefore, they will never go to Egypt ; and if one should try to compel them to do so, they would simply shoulder arms and decamp, even if they did not do something worse. Up to the present time, therefore, I have had to temporise with them, in order to prevent an outbreak of their slumbering passions, and I should be heartily glad could I but get rid of these Egyptians in any way, either by sending them to their homes *via* Ugenda, or by and other available route. Whether, however, I shall succeed in my endeavors, is, up to the present time, doubtful, notwithstanding that I have thrown in the whole of my personal influence with the Soudanese, and that I have promised to remain with them until a clear way out of our difficulties presents itself; thus I have managed to keep the peace. Please God, all may yet end well. To me, personally, it does not much matter whether I have still to bear for a few years longer this misery, to which I am now more or less accustomed. What I have striven for and longed for—the holding of these provinces intact for Egypt—that have I truly performed, whilst the whole Soudan has been shattered into pieces and thereby has proved, by my government, that I, at least, have done my duty. For honours and for recognition I have never been covetous, and the Goverment have certainly lavished neither upon me, notwithstaning that I presume I have worked and suffered enough. May than come what will; upon my post I stay until the last.

That I personally am in no great hurry to return to Egypt you will probably understand easily enough; the work, upon which all my energies and hopes have been placed for a decade, for the love of which I have borne fatigues and wants of every kind, is now all broken down, crumbled to the dust, and so all my creative work and all my wrestling with adverse circumstances have been for nought. The consciousness of a frustrated life, of work uncrowned with success, lies upon me, and appears to cover the future as with a veil, and robs me of the pleasure of life itself, almost of all courage for further service. Many truly have had worse things to bear, and even to the present day I do not know, for instance, what has become of my poor friend Lurton—whether he is still alive or not. And now, in this compulsive inactivity in order not to degenerate quite into a wild animal, I feel as if I were on the way to become one. I have been casting about in my mind what I could undertake in order to be at least a little use to science, and I come to the conclusion that it would be best to make a thorough exploration of the Albert Nyanza and the Beatrice Gulf with the surrounding land. . . . I wish, however. that I had some zoological works, and I would beg any one interested in the subject to send me such. I should like also the proceedings of the London Zoological Society, as well as those of the Linnæan Society. I want also a good book on the Mammalia, and I should like one on butterflies, at least a handbook which would enable me to specify my specimens. I specially want Hartlaub and Fritsch on East Africa, Laird and Thorne on South Africa Hartlaub on West Africa, and Waterhouse's Mammaliar. Copies of all these books were in Khartoum ready to be sent to me when it fell. . . . . I am going to use my endeavour to get Kabarega to open up a direct route to Ujui and Tabora so as to avoid all contact with Uganda.

May 15.—Up to date my people have arrived at no decision; one must therefore have patience. Tomorrow morning Captain Casati journeys to Kabarega, taking this post with him. I hope that in five or six months, if I live, I may have an answer to it. I have received no further news from Junker.

WADELAI, July 22, 1886.

I am still waiting and hoping for help, and that from England, whose philanthropic spirit will, I hope, keep her true to her ancient traditions, notwithstanding the rise or fall of Governments. I still believe that, whether Liberals or Conservatives are at the helm, the immense importance of aiding us will not be lost sight of ; nor the importance of crushing the slave trade and of keeping my people free. One or two caravans are all that are necessary, and I believe they could easily reach me from the East Coast direct or from the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza. There remains, however, the route through Usoga and the Longo district. I am of opinion, however, that a good present would smooth all difficulties there, and it must not be forgotten that if I knew that help was coming to me from that direction, I could easily push forward one or more stations towards the east, and thus stretchout a helping hand to any caravan ceomingto my relief. . .

Wadelai, October 2, 1886.

DEAR FRIEND,—Your letter dated 10 5 85 arrived together with one from———dated 25 9 85, and I do not know how to thank you enough for still bearing me in remembrance at a time when all my other friends appear to have thought me dead. Your letters where the first lines I received from Europe after three-and-a-half years of absolute isolation. May the Almighty reward you abundently for all the joy which your lines of affection gave me. . . . .

How much the deaths of Gordon and of my old friend Hansal have grieved me I need hardly tell you. What will have become of Hansal's poor children. I wonder ? . . . .

We have heard a report that Dr. Fischer had arrived at the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, and that Kabarega has sent him some people to try and guide him to us. . . .

Now that once the way to Uganda is open, owing to the kindness of Mr. Mackay, I hope that correspondence will be carried on with less difficulty than hitherto. What has become of Dr. Lenz ? I have heard nothing about him ? Perhaps it is because I have been temporarily obliged to abandon the Monbuttu district. . . .

I wrote you in a former letter that I have made up my mind to hold on here, and explained to you fully in that letter my reasons for so doing, and my hopes and plans for the future of this land. I repeat what I then said I shall remain here and hold together as long as possible the remnants of the work of the last ten years. If help comes to me from any side, so much the better ; if not, at least I will fall on the field where my work has been accomplished. I am sorry to be obliged to contradict the expressions of opinion which Stanley and Schweinfurth have given forth—"that now the slave-dealers are overrunning this country, and that the Negroes have more to suffer than they used to have." Since the retreat of Keremallah and the destruction of himself and of all his people on the borders of Kordofan, everything has remained in perfect peace, and, indeed, the war has in some respects done good, for the whole of the Bhar-el-Ghazal district has been totally freed from the slave-dealers who, according to the account I have referred to, were following unchecked their nefarious traffic. In the whole of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, I repeat, there is to-day no single Khartaumer remaining. It is true that a few of Lupton's old negro soldiers are still there, but they are living peaceably with the natives. In my province I have only 62 Danaglas left, and I am quite able to prevent their committing any excesses. The reoccupation of these districts, which have been temporarily given up, could be carried out with the greatest ease, and if we could only get a few caravans sent *via* Mombassa, Masai, Masala, Uakolio, and from thence either here or to Kabarega, it would be all that we want. Naturally, the old Egyptian system of plunder must never be revived, but the natural resources of the land must be cultivated in a proper manner, and that, too, would easily be accomplished —but who will help us ? Will your merchants, indeed, wait until it is too late ? The cardinal question at the present time is, in my opinion, not the re-occupation of the Soudan, and money and men sacrificed for deserts and sands, but that we should be supported, and our country prevented from relapsing into barbarism and the slave-trade again. Into whatsoever hands this country falls, the northern Soudan—that is to say, Khartoum, &c.—will naturally, after a time give in its allegiance. But enough of this. You cannot think of the almost childish joy with which my people and I received the caravan from Uganda. At the same time we are certainly proud of the way in which we have been able to help ourselves whilst cut off from all external supplies. I send you a sample of the beautiful pocket handkerchiefs we have made from cotton we have planted and spun ourselves. The shoes, too, I hope you will like. Instead of sugar we use honey ; instead of coffee we use the seeds of a species of Hibiscus ; instead of stearine candles made of wax ; soap has been made from tallow and the ashes of various trees. With meat, a few vegetables and oil got from the *semsem* seed have prevented us from starving. The tobacco we are growing now is very good. And then, think of the Temperance Question. If Sir Wilfred Lawson could only see us he would take the greatest pleasure in most of us. A hard time, truly, we have had, and, yet, the hard time has been of some good, for the old proverb : "Necessity is the mother of invention," has proved itself to be true even in our case. I am notwithstanding, very thankful to God that the way to Uganda does seem to be rather more open ; and it is to be hoped that, with plenty of ivory, and with the help of Mr. Mackay's friendly services, I may be able to get enough cloth, &c., to clothe in a respectable manner the wives and children of my poor people. Bravely have they stuck to me, and deserve, indeed, the best Government and help which could possibly be given them. . . .

And now I must end. All my people send you their hearty greetings. They remember you everywhere with affection.

Yours most sincerely,
DR EMIN BEY."

Another letter dated October 26th has already been published.

The zoological, and especially the zoo-geographical, results which I have obtained during the last few months will, I hope, be of considerable importance. I am sorry, however, that I have not the necessary text-books to help me to work out in detail all I have found, By the same post I send to Professor Ratzel two papers for publication, and I have already sent to Gotha a complete map of my last Moubuttu journey, which will go to complete some of Junker's work. I have sent by the same opportunity one or two cases of preparations to England.
—Yours very heartily,

DR EMIN BEY."

THE DOVER ABDUCTION CASE.

ON May 9th, Lieutenant Young, East Surrey Regiment, was charged, on remand, with the abduction of Elizabeth Aspey, 17 years, who was entitled, when of age, to a sum of £600. He was a customer at the Royal Mail Hotel, Dover, of which her step-father is proprietor, and a month ago he persuaded the girl to go away with him on a certain date, promising then, should his wife obtain a divorce, to marry her. He also suggested to her that when they arrived in America she should write to the trustees, asking them to advance £400 of the money allowing the trustees to retain £200. The two passed as man and wife at three hotels, but were stopped as they were going on a tender to join the Inman Line steamer for New York. The girl, in giving her evidence, did not seem to desire to screen him. The Magistrates on the bench were Dr. Astley, Dr. F. C. Barton, and Colonel Court. Mr. Newton prosecuted, and Mr. M. Mowll defended. The solicitor for the defence applied for witnesses to be put out of Court during the cross-examination. Mr. Newton objected ; but the application was allowed. Elizabeth Aspey was called, and, in answer to Mr. Mowll, said—I have lived in Dover 4 years, and have resided at the Royal Mail with mother since she had taken that house. Mr. Wyatt has resided there about two years, and has acted as master of the house. Mr. Wyatt used to kiss her and treat her as a daughter. He treated her as a daughter, and she treated him as a father. My mother never said that it was not quite known whether Wyatt cared more for me than her. After giving some account of the character of women who frequented the hotel, she said Young kissed her at a ball against her wish. He said he loved her and that he was going to India, but not without her. He said he had never loved anyone till he saw her. He didn't love his own wife, he said; it was a marriage of convenience. When he kissed her she was in the private room. She asked him if he thought himself a gentleman. They were alone together half an hour. He came to the hotel on the following day. Her step-father went with her to the Canterbury ball. The step-father asked Young to get her an invitation. He did so, and Mr. Young and she went. She did not make any inquires as to the reasan his wife did not go. It was not her place to ask him about his wife. Her mother never said she wanted her to marry an officer. Young had asked her mother if she would like her daughter to marry in the army, and she said it all depended who it was. He came to the house daily. Her mother asked Young to bring his wife down, and he replied that she never came into the town. He told witness he repented marrying her because he had married beneath him and below his station in life. She went up to his quarters once. He asked her to come up alone and stay an afternoon with him, when his wife was away. She told him she should do no such thing. Her stepfather went up with her to his quarters. Mrs Young was then away. If she had not been led away by Young she would have told her step-father he was constantly kissing her, and telling her how he loved her, and she told him she supposed he had told about a dozen others the same thing which he had done. (Laughter.) Young had slept at the hotel once. He had breakfast there the next morning. He was not charged for it. He was always treated as a friend. He always came into the private room. She once played the piano for Mr Young when it was upstairs. No one was upstairs with them at the time. He did not kiss her that time. The first time he asked her to go away with him, she said, "Decidedly not." He came the next day, and said he would never let her have any rest until she did promise him. No one was present when the prisoner gave her £2 and the ring. She told the girl who was servant at the house now that she was going away about three weeks before she went. Mr Young fixed the day as soon as she said she would go with him. He told her until within two days of their going away that his uncle would give him berth with £600 a year in America. She did not know that she was going to America for good.

He said he had taken the passages on an Indian Line steamer, but afterwards told her that he should not go by that line. She told Miss Oram she was going away. They met just outside the South-Eastern Railway station. She wrote her mother a letter before she left Dover. They got to Liverpool in the middle of Sunday night, and stayed at Sessions House Hotel as man and wife, and on Monday night at the Exchange Hotel. On Tuesday morning they went down on the landing stage to see what boats went, and in the afternoon they were going on board when her uncle recognised her. She only had a small parcel with her. Her uncle said she had not to go. Mr. Young said he was not going to America alone. What was the use of it ? He came to her uncle's and stayed all night. She saw Mr. Young alone in the evening. Mr. Young some time before they went away had said to her that he had a private income. She cared about Mr. Young, or she should not have gone with him. She should have also refused to have gone if he had not said that he had £60 a year. She told Mr. Young she was to have £600 when she came of age. She repeated that the prisoner said if he was caught he should get two years. The prisoner said his wife would sue for divorce, and then he would marry her. The cross examination was concluded at two o'clock, having lasted two hours.

Mr. Newton, for the prisoner, then put a few questions to the witness. In answer, she said that Young told her if she did not go away with him he would blow his brains out, and leave a note behind him saying why he had done this, and then that would disgrace her. Young had never told her what would happen if his wife did not sue for a divorce. He said that his uncle in Chatham would be sure to do so on her behalf. The prisoner had said that he should take as much of his wife's jewellery away as possible. When they had gone away, he said he might as well have got some more jewellery from a local watchmaker, as he had been a good customer there, and they would let him have it without paying for it. He told her that they would go to America for a month. When they got to Liverpool he said they were going for good. He told her to take her own ticket to avoid people knowing they were going together. She believed the statement of the prisoner that his uncle was willing to give him an appointment of £600 a year. When in Liverpool he told her they would both have to work the best way they could. She told him that she would have to go as a barmaid. She had never been guilty of any impropriety with Mr. Young until after she went away with him. The Court at this stage adjourned for luncheon.

Mrs. Wyatt, the mother of the girl, was called. She said she had been married eighteen years. She had lived with Wyatt for over fifteen months. The hotel was respectable. Mr. Wyatt had always treated her daughter as a father—far different from the man witness was divorced from. She knew from the first that Young was married.

Young was brought on remand at Dover Police Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Newton said that serious allegations had been made against the character of the hotel kept by Miss Aspey's mother, and also against the character of a young lady named Miss Charlotte Sullivan. He proposed to call evidence to disprove these allegations or insinuations.

Charlotte Sullivan, 64 Clarendon Street, was then sworn. She said she was a dressmaker. Her parents had been inhabitants of Dover for 21 years. She was on good terms with them, and visited them. She had known Mrs. Wyatt and her daughter for about three years, having made dresses for them. About a year and nine months ago she had dinner at the Royal Mail Hotel with a gentleman. It is untrue that any of the doors were locked while she was there. It was also quite untrue that the gas was turned out. She emphatically denied that she ever misconducted herself. In cross-examination she said she lived in apartments where she carried on business. She came there to clear her character. She admitted that she did not know the name of the gentleman with whom she dined.

Sergeant Barton, Dover Constabulary, said he knew the Royal Mail Hotel. The police had never received any complaint respecting it. If they had received such a complaint they would have acted upon it.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Mowel then addressed the Court for the defence. He said that Young was infatuated by the girl, and that led him to go away with her. He stigmatised the training of the girl by her mother, who was living with Mr. Wyatt, as being the start of the girl going on in the way she had done. They had brought her up in this house and encourged her in her intimacy with the prisoner.

The charge was read over to the prisoner previous to witnesses being called, and he replied in a firm voice—"I desire to say nothing at present."

Rose Reid deponed that she was formerly a servant at the Royal Mail Hotel. She gave evidence as to having remonstrated with Miss Aspey about her conduct, and said that Mr Wyatt always called Miss Aspey down when Young came. When she told Miss Aspey about her conduct, she said, referring to Young—I do like him, he's such a nice man. (Laughter, in which the prisoner joined.) She remembered the door being locked when Lottie Sullivan was there with a gentleman, and the gas being turned out. She told Miss Aspey. She remembered Young going upstairs one evening with Miss Aspey, and heard the piano playing for some time. No other customers were treated like him. Cross-examined—The witness admitted that she disliked Mrs Wyatt. Mrs Wyatt had been very kind to her and her mother, but refused her a character. Other officers besides Mr Young used sometimes to come to the house, and go into the private parlour. She was certain that women of loose character had on other occasions slept in the house.

Esther Reid, the mother of the previous witness, was called, and said she had been employed at the Royal Mail Hotel. She corroborated her daughter's evidence.

Captain Joyce, of the Commissariat Staff, said he could see very well that Young was going after Miss Aspey, and remonstrated with him. Wyatt, the girl's step-father, told him he was glad the girl had gone, and he hoped she would never come back again. Wyatt promised to withdraw the charge.

Mrs Amy Young, wife of the prisoner, was then called, and her appearance in the box seemed to greatly affect the prisoner. She simply answered a few questions as to not knowing Mr or Mrs Wyatt or Miss Aspey.

Evidence was given by to women as to the character of the hotel.

Mr Young, the prisoner, was next put in the witness box. He stated that he was 27 years of age, and had been a quartermaster two years. He said that from being a visitor at the Royal Mail he became very much infatuated with Lizzie Aspey. Mrs Wyatt told him in presence of her own daughter her previous history. It was about the beginning of April he first asked Miss Aspey to go away with him to America. She was most willing, and assented to eveything. She only retracted once, but soon said she would go again. He never told her he had £60 of an annuity. He never told her about the £600 a year situation. He suggested going to New York, He was treated in a more than friendly manner at the Mail. When he came back from Chatham, he stayed at the Mail all night. Mr Wyatt even carried his bag for him. He never thought of taking the girl away to get the £600. It was pure infatuation that made him run away, and not a question of money. Asked if he had ever threatened to blow his brains out if Miss Aspey did not accompany him, he replied vehemently, "Certainly not." He was not aware that he was liable to imprisonment for taking the girl away. He never recollected talking to Miss Aspey about her money. He surmised that Mrs. Wyatt knew he was going to take the girl away. He never asked Miss Aspey to write to her trustees. She seemed as eager to go as he was. He should not have been in debt but for the money he had spent at the Royal Mail.

This concluded the case for the defence, and the Magistrates adjourned at 4. 15 to consider their decision. They returned in five minutes after, committing the prisoner for trial at the Assizes, on the charge under the Criminal Law Amendment Act only. Bail was, on the application of Mr. Mowel, allowed in two sureties of £100 each.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 30.

Merriman, Lt, Bo Marine Battalion, from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Lister, Capt, Bo R E, on duty, to Aden.

Peart, Lt Col, Bo Staff Corps, from leave, to Amednagar.

Peart; Lt. Bo. 61st Regt from leave, to Amednagar.

Watson, Major, Bl 1st Suffolk Regt, on duty, to the Panjaub.

Montanaro, Lt. Bl. Hyd Congt, R A. on leave, to England.

BOMBAY MILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	135
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	£52
National Bank of India	37,380	£125 150		5 pct.	105xd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	875
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,725

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£146
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Bredi's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press	10	125	125	Rs. 14	110
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Doollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,380
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,350
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	50	Rs. 35	401
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	360
Mummar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,500	750	Rs. 75	495
Sind & Punjab Cotton Press Co.	1 0	1,0 0	1,000	Rs. 120	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	1,000	170	100	8 p.c.	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	55	200	165	nil.	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	50	00	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	50		37	10 2-3p.c	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	500	2-3p.c	100nl.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c	475
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2725
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	680
Bombay Municipal Bonds				3½	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	10	Rs. 10	72
Deyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	6,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	175	Rs. 26	334
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100		104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	Rs. 18	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		80
Telephone Co., Ld.	13,000	25	25		7¼
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs 15	185
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	nil.	65
M. M. Mody & Co	,000	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	340
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	535
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2[illegible]	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	355
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	835
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 12½	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2[illegible]	585
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Shares	535	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	785
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	1000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,300	500	50	Rs. 9	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,040	1,000	1,000	830	760
Hingunghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	87½ p.c	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	[illegible]	60	Rs. 30	[illegible]30
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	5[illegible]	1,000	Rs 25	470
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	500	1,000	50	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills.	100	5[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 25	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	5[illegible]	50	11-5-7	[illegible]0
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 5	1010
Khandeish	785	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	875
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 4	780
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	Rs.	135
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible]	2,000
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,0[illegible]		525
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Rs. 75	1190
Mazagon Spinning Co	6,000	250	[illegible]	Rs. 8	1785
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,380
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	[illegible]	1,700	1,000	–	
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	,000	1,0	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	,000	1,070		201
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	805
Oriental	5,725	625	62	Rs. 25	505
People of India S. & W Company	..	25	25	Rs. 6½	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	000	500	50		72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	830
Ripon	641	1,000	,0[illegible]	Rs. 5	780
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	0[illegible]		1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs.	351
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs 5	1,120x
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs 15	275xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,214	25	25		230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	640
Lukmidas Khimji S. & W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	775

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 6
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 4 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb........ Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 3
Breast, small, each	0 2 9	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 6	0 1 3

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon per lb	0 4 6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 12 0
Boiled lard per lb	0 12 0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 6
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 7
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 8 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 12 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 6
Aine, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3 8 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 6
Kurmell, per candy	4 12 0
Do. per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	Rs. a. p.
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 3
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	0 15 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 2 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 2 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 2 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0 0 6
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1 6
Do. do. small, each	0 1 0
Surmaye, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Palah, large, each	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 1 3
Dhomee, large, each	0 1 0
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 7
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donugry fish, each	0 1 3
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter 1st sort	1 4 0
Fore do.	1 0 0
Hind do. 2nd sort	1 0 0
Fore do. do.	0 12 0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0 7 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0 4 6
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 12 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 4 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 8 0
Oats, per phurra	5 8 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 0 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 6 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0
Peas, per phurra	3 8 0
Toor, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 10 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kouz, per phurra	3 0 0
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes Australian per maund	2 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0 1 0
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2 0 0
Do. small per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. do. per maund	1 4 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 12 0
Do. do. per seer	0 0 4
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 8
Do. red, per seer	0 0 6
Onions, per seer	0 0 8
Cabbages large each	0 8 0
Do. small each	0 4 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 8
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 2 6
Tomatoes per seer	0 1 0
French Beans, per seer	0 1 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 14 0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0 0 6
As. Bombay, per dozen	0 8 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 12 0
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 9 0
Parsley per small bunch	0 0 3
Water cresses	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 0 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts Janghbohar	6 0 0
FRUITS—	
Pineapples, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Pomeloes, large, each	2 0 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 6 0
Orange, large, per dozen	2 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	1 0 0
Melons, water, large, each	1 8 0
Do. do. small, each	0 12 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet per dozen	1 8 0
Do. sour per dozen	0 2 0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1 2 0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	5 0 0
Do. Payree per dozen	2 4 0
Do. common, do.	1 0 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 8 0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos per dozen	0 14 0
Peaches per dozen	0 6 0
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret white large per pair	2 0 0
Do. do. medium per pair	1 4 0
Do. small	0 14 0
Surmaye large each	2 8 0
Ghoall large per each	4 0 0
Do. small per each	3 4 0
Bhing large per each	0 9 0
Prawns large per dozen	0 3 0
Prawns small per dozen	0 1 0
Shrimp per seer	0 1 0
Bumlows per score	0 0 6
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 3
Crabs, each	0 0 6
Lobsters each	0 2 0

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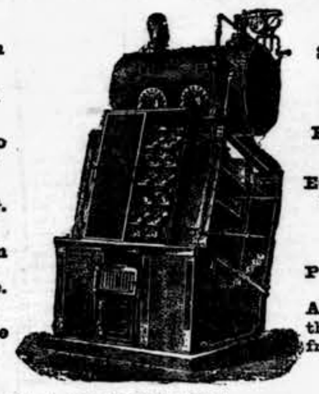

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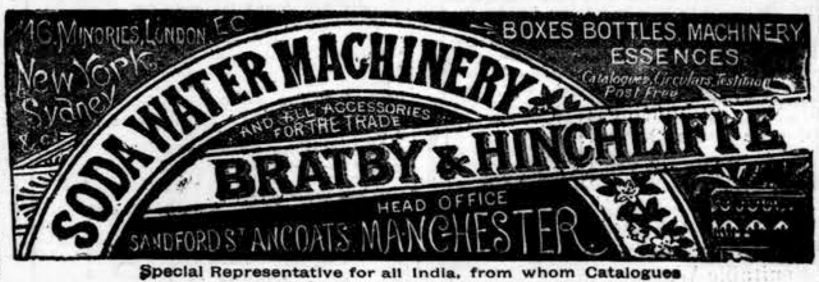

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Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap, useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR DISORDERS OF

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. H. Smith and Co., Madras; Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasauli.

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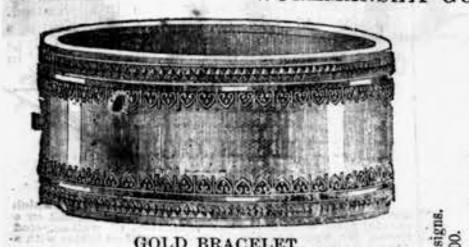
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.



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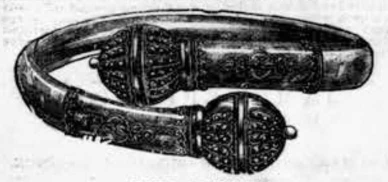
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.



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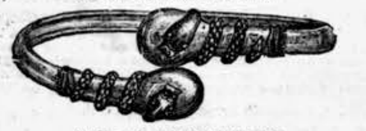
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.



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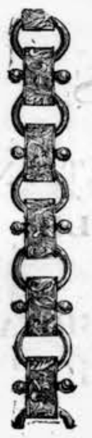
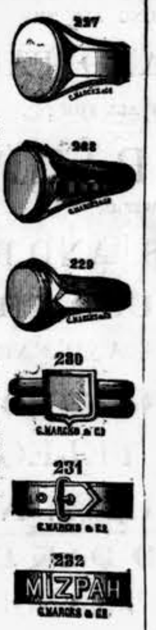


NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs.
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.



Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
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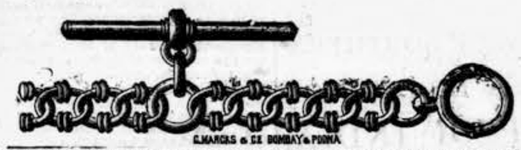
and the price varies according to weight and size.

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,


C. MARCKS & CO BOMBAY & POONA

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

CODD'S PATENT
SOLE MAKER
DAN RYLANDS
BARNSLEY
4

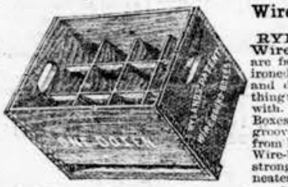
Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz.	22/	16 6	16/
7 ,,	23/	17 6	17/
10 ,,	24/	18 6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19 3	19/
14 ,,	25/	19 6	19/
16 ,,	26/	20 3	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b.
Cases extra.



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RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

RYLANDS' VALVE
PATENT
DAN RYLANDS
BARNSLEY
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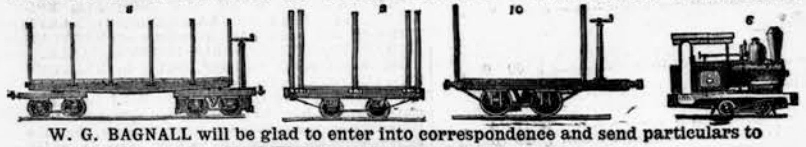
SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
**AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES,
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES,
ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS,
CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,**
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

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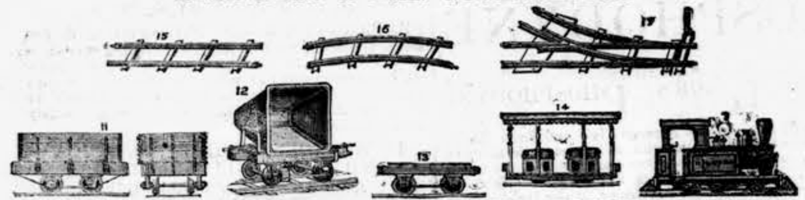

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TO ROLLER MILLERS.

GRADE YOUR WHEAT

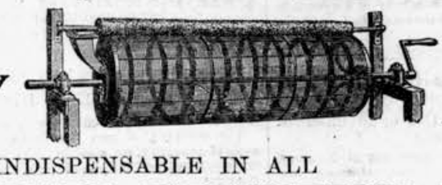
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING

Penney's Patent Wheat Graders,

WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,

And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

30,000 Already Sold.



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THEY ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ALL
GRADUAL REDUCTION PLANTS
IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
HIGHEST GRADES of FLOUR.

They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.

CAPACITIES—40, 60, 80, 120 to 350 Bushels per Hour.

CABLE ADDRESS—"SCREENS, LINCOLN."

PENNEY & Co., Lincoln, ENGLAND.

Mrs. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE,

35, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

Just unpacked a nice assortment of Boys' & Girls' Straw Hats.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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ENGELBERT & CO.,
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**THE ONLY TASTELESS APERIENT.
HUNGARIAN
NATURAL MINERAL WATER.**

Highest Award at the International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

ÆSCULAP GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF AND ULTIMATE CURE IN ALL CASES OF CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER, GOUT, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS. INVALUABLE FOR CORRECTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF ERROR OR EXCESS IN DIET.

ÆSCULAP COMBINES IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE THE APERIENT PROPERTIES OF ALL OTHER MINERAL WATERS WITH GREATER ALKALINITY AND NONE OF THEIR DEBILITATING INFLUENCE AND UNPLEASANT TASTE.

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THE ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER COMPANY, LIMITED, 38, SNOW HILL, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C., AND BUDA PESTH.

AGENTS:—KEMP & Co., Ld., for Bombay and the Presidency.

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WHISKY

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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20, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON
RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's
TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.**

Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE
FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE
Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, U. S. A.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.

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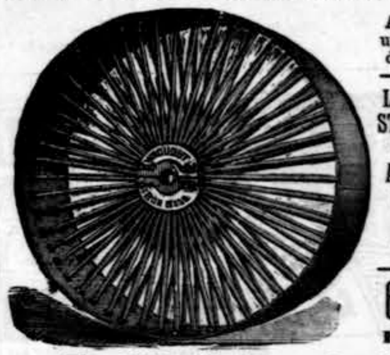
(REGISTERED).

Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.

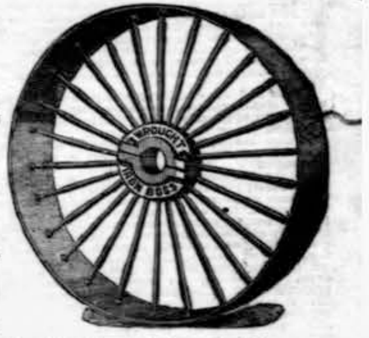
THE ONLY WROUGHT-IRON PULLEY MADE.



Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.

LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.

60,000 IN USE.



The ONLY Pulley made which is absolutely Unbreakable.

SOLE MAKERS:
HUDSWELL, CLARKE & Co.,
RAILWAY FOUNDRY, LEEDS.

Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

TEETH LIKE PEARLS,

white and sound teeth, perfect freedom from decay, a healthy action of the gums, and delightfully fragrant breath can best be obtained by discarding gritty tooth powders and acid washes and using daily

Rowlands' Odonto

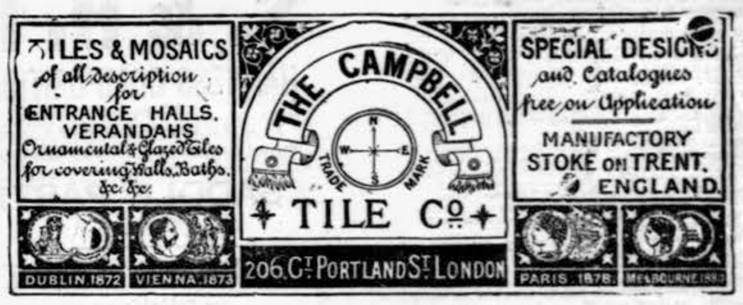
or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its anti-septic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

No other Odonto is genuine.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is now sold in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired people and children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR beautifies the complexion, eradicates all cutaneous defects, and renders the skin soft, smooth and delicate. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious and pernicious imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.



TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS
Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
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SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

*For further information, address—
Mr. J. CROWDER,
2, Churchgate Street, Bombay.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions inclosing each bottle, and is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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